NORTH CAROLINA RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE MAGAZINE

THE Carolina Farmer

Combined In Limited Edition With South River Co-op News

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AUGUST, 1952

HAPPY FACES AFTER RANDOLPH'S SUCCESSFUL ANNUAL MEETING

See Page 3

End of the "Invisible Empire"?

Last month, in a sweltering courtroom in Whiteville, a courageous judge wrote what should be the final chapter in the sordid history of the Ku Klux Klan. He sentenced "Imperial Wizard" Thomas L. Hamilton to four years at hard labor for conspiracy to assault and applied lesser sentences and fines to 67 other Klan members. In passing the sentence, Judge Clawson L. Williams tempered justice with the mercy Hamilton had denied so many victims of his mob rule.

We earnestly hope the Klan never recovers from this blow. The mob, one of the most cowardly in history, set itself up as a sort of god to judge the morals of others. Then, protected by masks and darkness, spread terror and suffering among those who fell victim to the Klan's hatred. It is to our everlasting shame that we, as Southerners, allowed such a contemptible mob to exist and feed on us for almost a century. Certainly we should be grateful to Judge Williams for giving us back a measure of self-respect.

In his plea, Solicitor Clifton Moore called for the "rehabilitation" of the Klansmen. Perhaps that is what they need. We suspect that most of them were influenced by the strong personalities of men like Hamilton. Statements made during the trial indicate that they were dupes in Hamilton's quest for power. He had hoped to build an organization powerful enough to control the state and the courts—an "invisible empire" which might some day have become all too visible. To build a following, Hamilton chose men who could be moved strongly and blindly by a doctrine of hate and violence.

We will never know how far he might have gone in his quest for power. To underestimate this grocer, however, would be to forget another man, a paperhanger, who used similar motives and [illegible] a small group of men and then a country and a good part of the world — a man named Adolph Hitler.

We might be wise, also, to remember that Hitler spent a part of his eary career in prison.

J. L. A.

On The Cover

On our cover this month are directors and other officials who attended Randolph E.M.C.'s 14th annual meeting recently in Asheboro. Seated, left to right—A. B. Ellis, D. R. Graves, J. T. Powers, Zell Brown, C. E. Macon, R. H. Upchurch, directors; E. A. Resch, speaker. Standing—Benny Maness, invocation; G. C. Cranford, J. H. Hargrove, directors; Alton P. Wall, manager; T. L. York, director, and William T. Crisp, former Co-op attorney.

The Carolina Farmer

Dedicated To Better Rural Living

Published Monthly by
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Jerry L. Anderson, Editor

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE

Alton P. Wall, Chairman, Asheboro
Leslie Rucker, Tarboro
Heyward H. McKinney, Wadesboro
R. R. Edwards, Dunn

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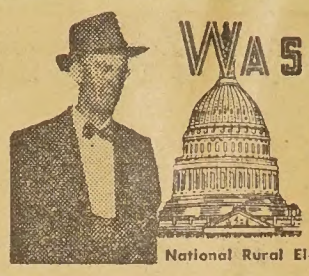


WASHINGTON REPORT

BY WILLIAM S. ROBERTS
Editor, RURAL ELECTRIFICATION
Official Publication of the
National Rural Electric Cooperative Association

Senator Blair Moody (Mich.) in the closing sessions of Congress attempted to get unanimous consent for approval of states taking part in the St. Lawrence Seaway power program. However, Senator Herman Welker (Ida.) blocked it by raising objections. This bill (S. J. Res 167) would have allowed the states to contract with Canada for joint construction of the Seaway project.

Meanwhile, the State Department and Canada have both asked the International Joint Commission to approve the Seaway power project as soon as possible. The two governments will designate groups to proceed. Canada has assigned the development to the Hydroelectric Power Commission of Ontario. Truman can pick New York State instead of the five commercial power companies which would have received the full control under legislation in Congress now ended.

Congress still has an open door to join in the project in next year's session.

The Seaway bill reached the farthest point in years before it was turned down by the narrow vote of 43 to 40 in the Senate.

Among the Senators who fought for the Seaway to the last ditch were: Alexander Wiley (Wis.), Blair Moody (Mich.), Dennis Chavez (N. Mex.), Herbert Lehman (N. Y.), Homer Ferguson (Mich.), Hubert Humphrey and Edward Thye (Minn.).

* * *

[illegible] immediately after a rebuff by the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce committee

(Continued on Page 15)

From Marshall To Morehead

By Jerry Anderson

Congratulations to: William T. Crisp, who has assumed his duties as the first executive manager of the Tarheel Electric Cooperative Association; The Brunswick Electric Membership Corp. for sponsoring research on various power use applications; D. B. Crow and his staff at Forest City for a very fine annual meeting; the newspapers over the state for excellent coverage of the drought; F. H. Jeter, Extension Service editor, for turning out a host of fine farm publications.

* * *

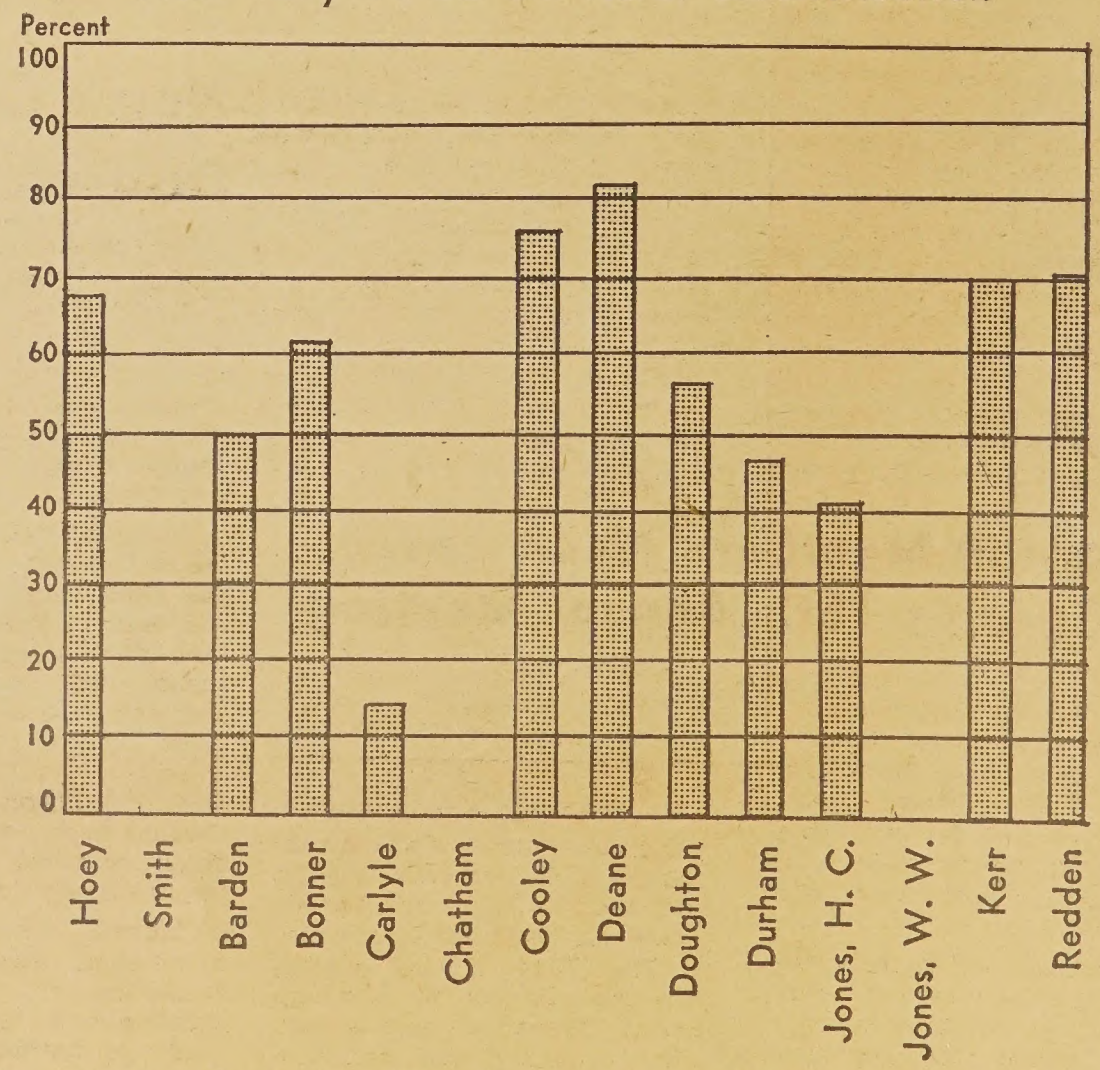
The transmission line from Buggs Island to Kinston died slowly but very surely in the closing days of the 82nd Congress. The Senate Committee went along with the house in the elimination of all proposed lines in the Roanoke River Basin, and, in addition, cut out the remaining 869,500 which had been included by the house for the Clark Hill to Greenwood line.

The Senate Committee action was upheld by the full Senate after a floor debate in which, as usual, other Senators had to fight the battle for North Carolina that should have been waged by Senators Hoey and Smith. Too bad this didn't happen to be an election year.

That takes care of government transmission lines in North Carolina for this year, at least. Flushed with this victory, private power companies in the state are not expected to come running w[illegible]ers of fair wheel[illegible] ments. The long, tedious negotiations will prob-

(Continued on Page 15)

How They Voted On Rural Electrification



The above graph shows the percentage of favorable votes North Carolina lawmakers have cast on bills affecting rural electrification. Congressman Deane has best record, Senator Smith and Congressman W. W. Jones have the worst.

Attorney Named To Manage Tarheel

Co-ops Lose Right In Two States To Serve Industry

When rural people organized to develop electric cooperatives to serve what was then considered skim milk areas, they were confident that electric power would attract industry to add cream to their electric systems and thereby make it feasible to serve on an area coverage basis.

The threat that this objective can be thwarted by utility dominated public bodies was indicated twice in recent months by rulings unfavorable to rural electric co-ops.

In Kentucky last month, rural electric cooperatives received what they call 'the most damaging blow to date" to their orderly development, when the Kentucky PSC ruled on a dispute between the Taylor County Electric co-op and the Kentucky Utilities Co. as to which should be allowed to serve a commercial load moving from the city of Campbellsville to a rural area in Taylor county served entirely by the co-op.

Crossed Co-op Line

Actually, while the case was still pending before the PSC, the commercial utility constructed a distribution line to the plant of the Union Underwear Co., the commercial load in question, crossing a three-phase co-op line in the process. The co-op, in its service of the area, has had for a considerable length of time three phase lines on the property which now contains the new commercial plant.

In arguing before the commission, the co-op contended that its financial structure was based largely on the premise that as rural areas were electrified, industries which would substantially help the co-ops repay their loans from REA. Actually the PSC says, in effect, "Co-ops are welcome to serve farm families in their areas, and some smaller industries if the private utilities don't want them, but they must step aside if a good commercial load happens to locate in the middle of their area, and let the private power interests rake off the financial cream."

The Kentucky statewide has appealed the unfavorable decision from the commission, contending that the future of rural electrification nationally as well as in the state of Kentucky is at stake in the decision.

Arkansas Case

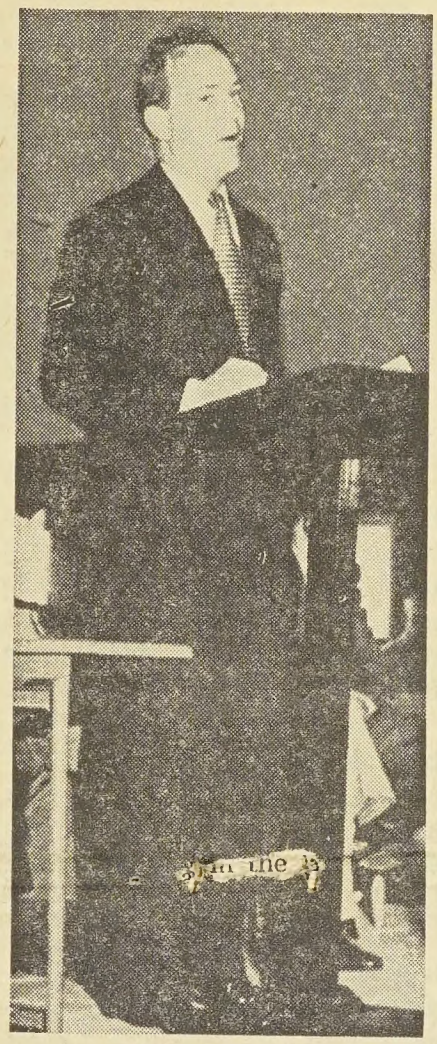
In the other case, on June 2, the Arkansas supreme court declared that a rural co-op lost its rights to serve an area when the area involved was annexed to a city served by a private electric company. The point at issue was whether Farmers' Electric Cooperative Corp of Newport, Arkansas, was entitled to serve patrons now within the city of Newport. The Arkansas Power and Light Co. holds the franchise to serve the city. The city had annexed some of the territory originally allocated to the co-op for service. Among the electric users was the Trim-foot Co., a shoe manufacturing concern. Trim-foot was not a member of the cooperative and applied to the Arkansas Power and Light Co. for service. The cooperative objected.

The Public Service commission had originally ruled that the annexed territory remained a portion of the cooperative's area of service. The decision was reversed by the circuit court and on June 2, the supreme court upheld the circuit court decision. The court ruling stated, "It must be conceded that the law does not provide for an extreme contingency of this kind and we do not in this opinion, by inference or otherwise, suggest that a cooperative would be automatically ousted upon attainment of maximum population figures."

(The Arkansas Rural Cooperative act describes a rural as one with less than 2,500 population.)

William T. Crisp Selected By Directors At July Meeting

William T. Crisp, Asheboro attorney, was selected to fill the dual positions of executive manager and general counsel of the Tarheel Electric Membership Association, Inc., at a special July meeting of Directors in Raleigh.



William T. Crisp

Crisp, 28, has been attorney for the Association since its organization in 1950. He has also represented the Randolph Electric Membership Corporation in Asheboro.

The new executive manager was born in Buncombe County in 1924 and was educated at Oglethorpe University and the University of North Carolina. He holds B. A. and L.L. B. degrees from Carolina, where he won many honors as a student leader and debater. Since his graduation in 1948 he has been a practicing attorney in Asheboro.

In accepting the position Crisp said: "The goal of bringing rural electrification to all of North Carolina's farms has long commanded both my sympathy and support. I am happy to become directly associated with the men who have worked so long and well toward the realization of that goal. I share with them the hope and belief that this Association will become an effective force in uniting the efforts of Tarheel electric cooperatives in their program of service to our farmers."

Crisp was married in 1946 to Helen Elizabeth Eyster. They have three daughters.

Combined offices for the association and the **Carolina Farmer** have been established in the Commercial Building in Raleigh.

Randolph Members Hear Resch At Co-op's 15th Annual Meeting

E. A. Resch, editor and publisher of the **Chatham News,** told 1200 members of the Randolph Electric Membership Corporation at their July 5 annual meeting in Asheboro that the privilege of assemblying to elect officers is one of the great advantages of living in a democracy.

He reminded his audience that not all countries have such a privilege, but that in America many people do not exercise their democratic right to vote, thus leaving the right to govern to a minority.

These remarks climaxed the co-op's 14th annual meeting. Members from five counties, Randolph, Moore, Montgomery, Chatham, and Alamance participated.

Manager Reports

Manager Alton P. Wall reported that the co-op's gross revenue for 1951 was $304,700.01 and that expenses and depreciation amounted to $280,572.14, leaving slightly more than $24,000 as patronage capital. During the year the co-op built 72 miles of line and connected 435 new members, Wall said.

(Continued on Page 15)

North Carolina Is Designated Disaster Area By Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture has added North Carolina to its growing list of "disaster area" states, and Tarheel farmers who can prove they have suffered losses because of the drought and cannot obtain credit elsewhere are eligible to apply for emergency loan funds.

Harry B. Caldwell, Master of the N. C. Grange, told the **Carolina Farmer** on August 2 that he had been in touch with Agriculture officials and that favorable action was expected to make Farmer's Home Administration funds available to needy farmers. His action was followed on August 4 by a formal request from North Carolina farm leaders. Federal officials promised the emergency status the next day.

Caldwell also told Knox T. Hutchinson, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, that five North Carolina farm cooperatives stood ready to distribute feed to the farmers.

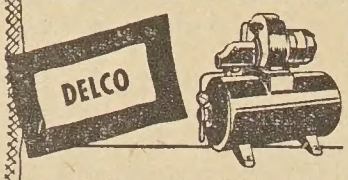
All of the counties in this state have suffered heavily from the prolonged drought and livestock farmers in many areas have already drawn heavily on next winter's feed supply. With "disaster" designation, hay and other feeds can be bought in areas where they are plentiful and shipped into the state. In such cases, the railroads usually adjust their rates to lower transportation costs.

Parts of North Carolina were designated "disaster areas" in 1949 and 1950 because of boll weevil and flood damage.

Gaston Youth Heads FFA

Harold Lineberger, 18-year-old farm boy of Dalls, Gaston County, was recently elected president of the North Carolina Association of the Future Farmers of America. He succeeds Grover Boyd of Bath who served as president during the past year. Lineberger's election came at the association's 24th annual convention.

Make washday easier with plenty of running water
GET A DEPENDABLE



No need to pump by hand the water you need for washing when for a very low cost, you can install this tank-mounted Delco-Jet Pump.

The Delco-Jet is easy to install—ready to pump as soon as connected. And it's easily converted from shallow to deep well operation—even after installation.

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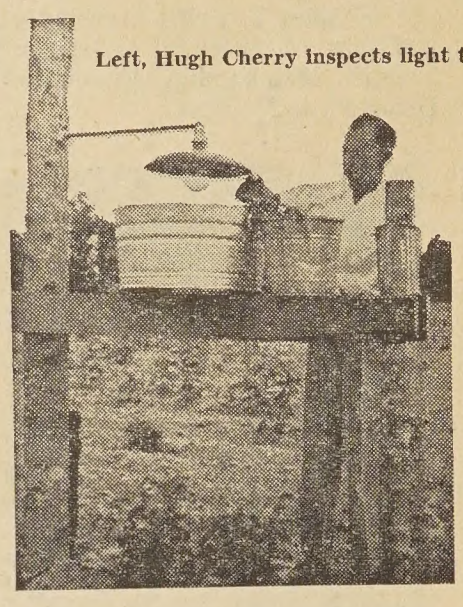
Co-op Research:

Brunswick Light Trap Catches Bucket O' Bugs

Left, Hugh Cherry inspects light trap; right, part of the two weeks' catch.



Down in the coastal area around Shallotte farmers have to spend a lot of money each year for sprays to poison insects. There are enough bugs and beetles in that country to do considerable damage to crops if they are not controlled.

This year, the Brunswick Electric Membership Corporation of Shallotte decided to try a light trap experiment to determine the effectiveness of this type control as compared to poisons.

Hugh Cherry, the co-op's electrification advisor, devised a simple trap that consisted of a 200-watt clear light bulb placed eight inches above a wash tub containing an oil-water mixture. He placed the trap five feet from the ground.

Placed In Cotton Fields

The traps were placed in four cotton fields. Two weeks later Cherry checked one of the traps to see if he was catching any bugs. To his amazement, he scooped out 10 quarts of bugs, weighing almost eight pounds. The traps were working, all right, but finding out just what he had caught presented another problem.

He enlisted the aid of the extension service and experts from State College came down for an inspection. A few weeks later, he had a report—and found out he had caught just about every kind of bug known in that area. The tests proved that such traps are effective for horn worms, cut worms, and a variety of common garden beetles. Unfortunately, the tests seemed to indicate that the boll weevil is not attracted by light.

Cherry believes the trap would be particularly effective in the garden or tobacco field.

The experiment is still in full swing and other developments are expected soon. Final results will be carried in a later issue of this magazine, and full reports will be made available to your local co-op.

SOUTHERN ENGINEERING COMPANY
ARCHITECTS — ENGINEERS
1000 CRESCENT AVENUE N. E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Careful! That Washer's Loaded

There are many everyday household tasks that may hide a danger that is very real and impending—even though it can't be seen!

This is a good point to keep in mind, particularly since National Farm Safety Week comes up July 20-26, pointed out specialists of the State College Extension Service.

Take washing your clothes, for example. You don't ordinarily associate tragedy with this very common practice. Of course, if you work with the older wringer type machine, there's always the danger of catching your clothing, your hair, or little Johnny's fingers. But there is another hazard associated with washing clothing that strikes with more tragic results.

According to U. S. Department of Agriculture specialists, there is the possibility of being shocked if our electric appliances used with water or in damp places aren't properly grounded. Without this very necessary protection, a stray current, seeking the easiest way to the ground, may run through your body.

Grounding Methods

Some manufacturers equip their machines with a cord that grounds the machine wherever it is plugged in. These special cords have a three-pronged plug that requires a three-hole outlet to fit it. Some other washers have a three-wire chord and a two-prong that fits into the conventional sockets. The third wire in this cord is used for grounding purposes. It branches off the cord near the plug and goes into a tiny socket that replaces one of the screws holding the cover plate in place. This method is very effective if the home is wired with metallic cable. If not, the current will be grounded provided the wiring in the home is well grounded.

FOR BEST RESULTS..

More and more farmers agree that it takes inoculation to get the most from legumes. And most of them are using NITRAGIN. They know from experience that it gets results. Don't take chances. Remind your dealer you want NITRAGIN, the inoculant in the orange-colored can.

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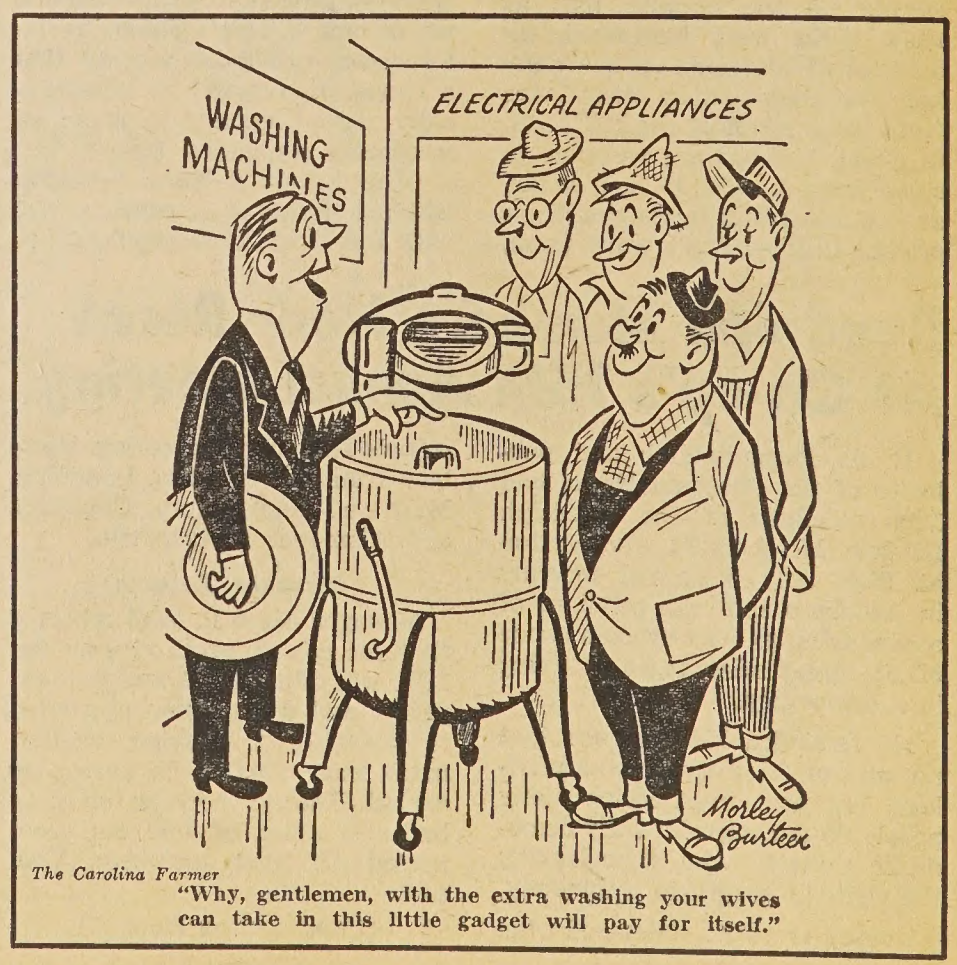
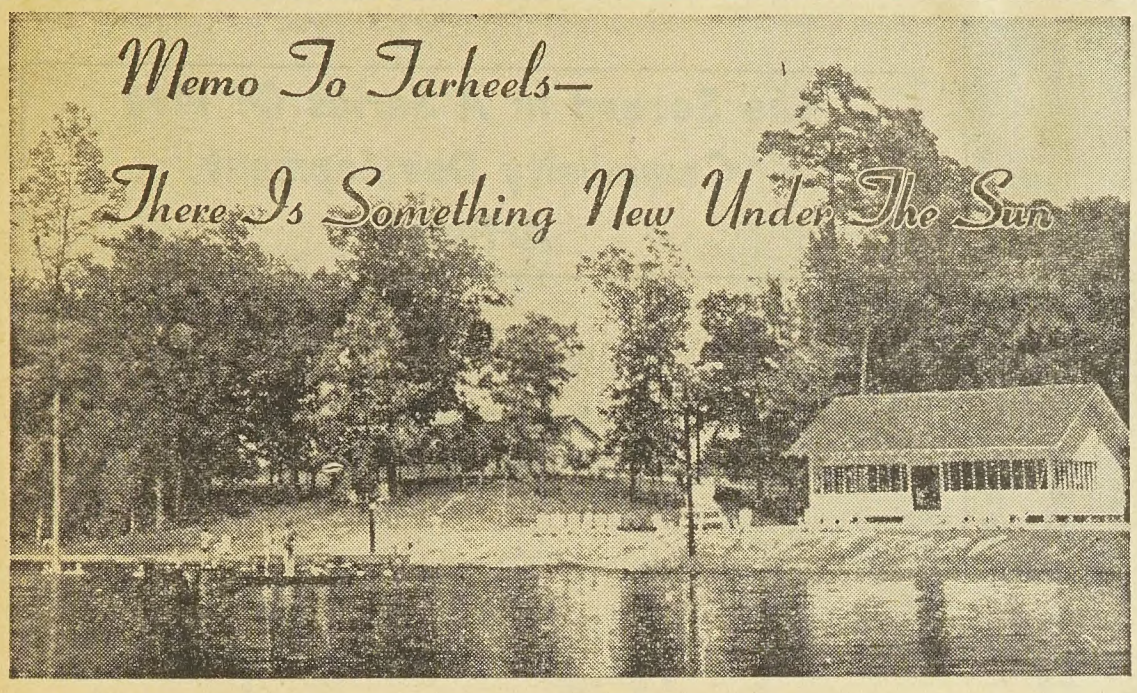


The Carolina Farmer
"Why, gentlemen, with the extra washing your wives can take in this little gadget will pay for itself."



And You Can Prove It For Yourself By Visiting Laurel Lake

THE 75,000 people, mostly Tarheels, who visited J. S. Howard's Laurel Lake during the height of the azalea season last year roamed at will through one of the most beautifully landscaped gardens in the state, ran their eyes appreciatively over row after row of gently swaying azalea and camellia plants, and asked each other wonderingly "How does he do it?"

And they had reason to be puzzled. Accustomed to paying upwards of three dollars admission to similar gardens, they found no ticket sellers at Laurel Lake; instead, they were encouraged to go wherever they wished over the estate and stay as long as they liked. They went away happy but more than a little bit confused.

What they didn't know was that they **had** paid admission to a smiling little man most of them never even noticed—J. S. Howard, who says "The greatest compensation I could ever have is the expression on the faces of the thousands of visitors who come here each year."

This unusual man has parlayed ill health, a tract of swamp land and a love for flowers into one of the real showplaces of North Carolina. Six years ago he was a successful businessman in Columbia, S. C., and what is now Laurel Lake was 22 acres of overgrown swampland. Someday, the Howards hoped, they could retire to the old homeplace near Salemburg, fix it up a little and grow some flowers.

Health Changed Plans

Then, suddenly, their plans were changed. Stricken by arthritis, Mr. Howard spent five months in bed and heard his doctor order immediate retirement. During the long days that followed he did a lot of thinking.

"I kept remembering the home place at Laurel Lake," he says now, "and the land I had tended with an old mare and a Boy Dixie plow. I decided to go back there and spend maybe $4,000 to build a real lake and lay out an azalea garden. I had developed a real love for flowers during my South Carolina years and lying there in bed I promised myself I would build a garden that would be free to everyone. I could leave that as my contribution to North Carolina."

He smiles now when he thinks of the $4,000. It has taken several times that amount to develop Laurel Lake. But then, Mr. Howard himself probably did not dream at that time of the dazzling beauty he would later create.

Lake Came First

Resting at Salemburg to regain a measure of his health, Mr. Howard decided first to clean out the old swamp, build a dam, and provide recreation for young people. A lot of time, work and money went into this project and when it was finished Mr. Howard and the entire community viewed the lake with pride. Then came the first of the many heartaches that were to follow before his project was completed. A sudden thunderstorm hit Salemburg one day during Mr. Howard's absence. It beat so fiercely the entire dam seemed to be threatened and an order was given to cut out a part to empty the lake.

"It cost $2,000 to repair the dam," Mr. Howard says, "but we went right to work on it. People were swimming in the lake again a week later."

Then the Gardens

With community people swimming, boating and fishing on the 22-acre lake, the Howards turned to planning their gardens. It's easy to skip the next four years on paper, but to the Howards—who were "retired"—they were years of endless work and planning. Hundreds of azelea and camellia plants were placed in the gardens; picturesque foot-bridges were built over streams; underbrush was cleared; slat houses were erected to grow plants for sale.

Today, in season, Laurel Lake is a blaze of color. Promoted only by word of mouth and an occasional newspaper story, it attracted 8000 people in one day this year. Multiplied by $3, that crowd represented $24,000—the "take" that could have been expected if the enterprise had been operated for profit.

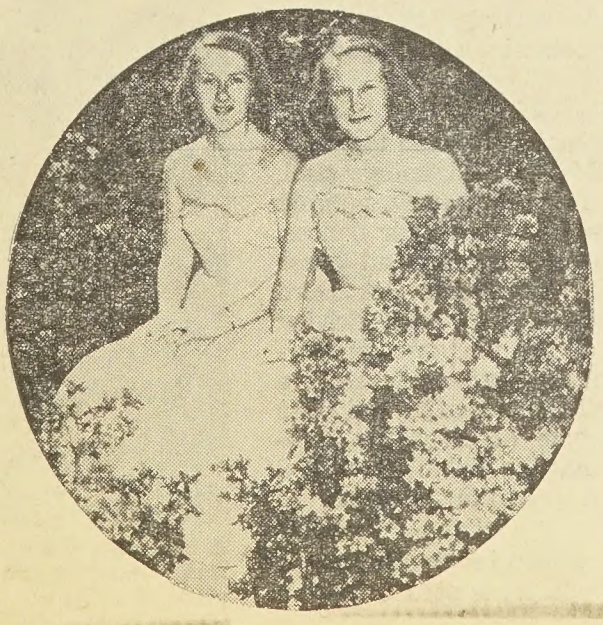
Modern Irrigation System

Mr. Howard estimates that he now has $150,000 worth of plants. In a tract apart from the gardens many of these plants are for sale at modest prices. The Howards hope that sales will provide for the upkeep of the gardens. They are determined that admission to the grounds will never be charged. Eventually, they hope to incorporate and endow Laurel Lake to make it perpetual.

To protect their plants from drought, the Howards have just installed a modern irrigation system. With 3-phase power available from South River Electric Membership Corporation, they were able this year to replace their portable equipment with a 15 horsepower motor that will deliver 400 gallons of water per minute at 50 pounds of pressure. If the system had been in operation this year, Mr. Howard says it would have prevented the loss of $2,000 worth of plants. He says the old portable system probably saved them $50,000 this year. The new system will also provide fire protection for the buildings at Laurel Lake.

All in all, the Howards have quite a place. So next time you have a yen to swim, fish, look at a beautiful garden or go picknicing, you couldn't find a better place—or nicer folks.

The people behind the scenes at Laurel Lake: Left, Mrs. Howard inspects the garden; center, the Howard twins, Jean and Jane, give the azaleas competition; right, Mr. Howard supervises work on his irrigation system. *Photos Courtesy of Fayetteville Observer.*



The Second In A Series Of Five Community Development Articles

Most rural communities lack recreational facilities for young people. Read below how other areas have met this problem.

Satisfied With Your Community?

Examine It Through Young Eyes

By Richard Hausler

What do the young people in your family think of their community? Are they proud of it or just a little ashamed to tell outsiders they live there?

The first article in this series discussed the importance of a community progress program. The chief reason for the lack of success of such programs which have failed in other communities has been the failure to size up—frankly and fully—the liabilities as well as the assets of the community. This failure has been frequently traced to the overlooking of an examination of the community through the eyes of the younger generation.

Older people, who have elected to spend their lives in it, naturally feel that their community is one of the best in the world. If the young people are still packing up their ambitions and heading for the city, though, more harsh judgment is in order. A community progress program must be built upon a competitive struggle with the cities for the young people. With rural families larger than those in the city, the rural community will thrive so long as the young people stay put. If they do not, the community will wither.

There is a natural tendency among older people in charge of community affairs to try to build what they think their children should want their community to be —rather than what their sons and daughters actually want.

Go To Young People

The only way to avoid this, as other communities have learned from experience, is to go directly to the young people and get them to talk about what they want in the community where they are to spend their lives. The plans to get listing of community assets and liabilities (which is to be discussed later) should lay heavy emphasis on the listing of the community lacks by the young people.

At first glance the demands of many of the young people will seem impossible to meet. That's the way the oldsters in other communities felt before they went to work.

1. The young people want financial help in getting started? Out around Phoenix, Ariz., the young people had that problem, too. Then the community got one of the local banks to start the Saturday Morning Bank to make loans to young people while they were still in high school. Keith Taylor, bank manager, says, "We usually start by lending a boy money to buy one dairy cow. He earns enough selling its milk to pay us back in a year. Then we finance a second one for him. With the milk of two cows paying for one, he cleans up the loan in about eight months. By the time he finishes high school, he owns a herd of 10 cattle."

Loaning money for various enterprises by farm boys and girls, the bank has not lost a dime yet. The bank and the community are prospering through helping these young people set themselves up in business.

2. The young want better recreation facilities? Up in Marple Township, Pa., the people in the community formed a non-profit corporation, sold bonds to community families, bought a 12-acre, wooded tract of land, pitched in to do the work. They have sawed trees, built their pool, put up a respectable bath house, and are hard at work on a wading pool for the kids.

In other sections neighboring communities have gotten together. One builds a swimming pool. Another, five miles away, puts up a community building for dances, films, concerts, plays, and other community recreation. A third community, within easy driving distance of the first two, encourages local enterprisers to start a bowling alley and skating rink. The young people of all three communities have a balanced, varied recreation program available to them.

3. The young people need more jobs and industry is needed to offer the jobs? This problem will be mentioned again later, but it should be noted here that nothing is impossible. Back in 1939, the people of Natchez, Miss., actually built a shirt factory, lured a company in to begin production and offered to give them the plant at the end of five years. In the meantime, rent was returning the investment —and the people of the community was getting jobs to fatten up their income from farming. (Mississippi has since set up a state program to aid communities in such efforts to balance agriculture with industry.)

4. The young people want modern, healthful, productive living conditions? Talk to your electric co-op about their REA "Section 5" loans which have been made to do everything from helping farm families get indoor plumbing to starting modern dairies.

These cases are cited only to indicate the kind of demands young people make upon the community upon which they want to live — and to indicate that these demands can be met, not greeted with an, "Oh that's a good suggestion, but we can't do anything about it." If you get behind your community progress program the leading businessman, individuals, and organizations (as outlined in future articles) you will have great resources to tackle the tough jobs.

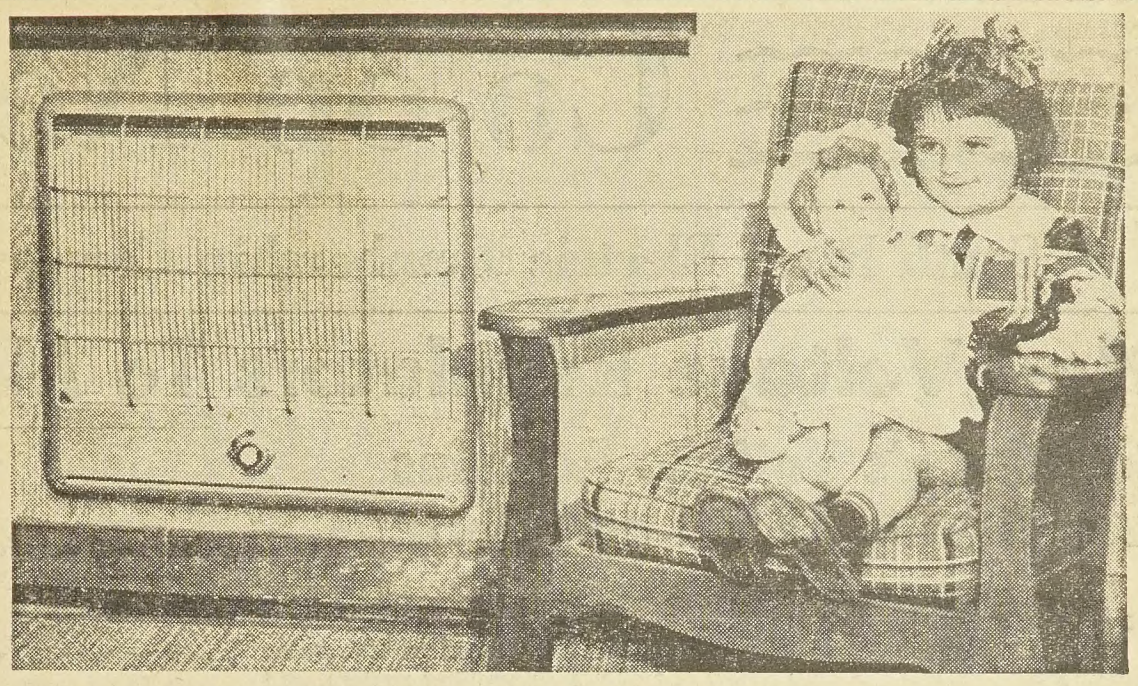
Co-operation Pays

You can accomplish a great deal in building your community through cooperation without facing the tougher jobs. For example, front porch gossips who spread the word throughout the community everytime John so much as holds Mary's hand have driven countless young people off to seek the privacy of the city. You can ac-

(Continued on Page 8)

A blue ribbon, a grand champion, and the admiring glance of cowboy actor Gene Autry—what boy couid want more? Needed—more community sponsored events for young farmers.

Sunshine From Glass



If You Plan To Install A Heating System This Year, Ask Your Co-op About Radiant Glass—The "Sunshine Heat" That's As Modern As Tomorrow

AT LAST the housewife's dream of an "all-electric" home, where convenience and efficiency prevail and housekeeping is as easy as a flick of a switch, can come true with new, low-cost electric radiant heat.

The ultimate in comfort is provided by this revolutionary heating method that eliminates radiators, does away with bothersome furnaces, and requires no maintenance. Radiant heat provides sunshine-like comfort throughout the house with only simple, space-thrifty glass panels installed in the wall, baseboard or ceiling.

Did you ever stop to think what the single most important comfort factor in your home is? It's your heating system! The best furnished, best equipped home wouldn't be livable without a heating system.

Doctors agree that comfort has a direct bearing on your health as well as your frame of mind. It's been proved that the old theories of keeping a stiff upper lip and putting up with chills, drafts and overheating are injurious to your health. It pays off in good health to have the best possible heating system in your home.

Think of how complicated heating methods have grown since the days when early man huddled over an open fire to keep warm, through the era of the parlor stove, to the cumbersome maze of pipes, ducts, furnaces, tanks, vents, registers, etc., that comprise today's ordinary heating system. The conventional heating system is probably the most expensive single item in the construction of most homes; and all this vast source of expense and headaches doesn't do such a good job. If you think you're comfortable with ordinary heating take notice of how often you reach for a sweater, move out of a draft, huddle over a radiator, open the window for a breath of air, take off your jacket, a little later put it back on.

But, at last, heating is catching up with other modern conveniences. Electricity, the homemakers friend, which revolutionized the kitchen a decade ago is now revolutionizing home heating comfort.

Now, you can have radiant heat that feels like glorious sunshine in your home all winter long for greater health and true comfort for your entire family. You can step inside your front door and forget completely about heat and cold . . . you'll find yourself blissfully unconscious of drafts, cold spots and hot blasts!

The amazing simplicity of radiant heat gives the obvious advantages of cutting down the cost of equipment and making installation quick and easy in either new construction of for modernizing present homes.

Saves Floor Space

Of great importance to the home maker is the fact that Electriglas panels take no valuable floor space, no furnace room, no wasted space for storage tanks or chimney. Rooms take on added space and the home can be designed 100 per cent for living! Many families have converted to electricity and, after disposing of the old space-consuming heating equipment that caused dust and dirt, made over the entire basement into new living area, putting in bedrooms, television room, etc., thereby doubling the living area of their homes.

One of the unique features of radiant heat is that it provides a simplified method of Zone Temperature Control—usually a $1,000 luxury—at no extra cost. A separate wall thermostat is provided in each room. Temperature can be set at any desired degree and rooms not constantly in use can be heated to maintenance level only, for economy. The temperature is turned up with a twist of a dial and quick infra-red heat is felt almost immediately. This is also an added comfort feature since just the desired amount of heat can be dialed in each room. Baby's room can be kept warm without overheating the whole house, heat sensitive persons can have extra heat where they want it. Once the thermostat is set, an even level of comfort is automatically maintained.

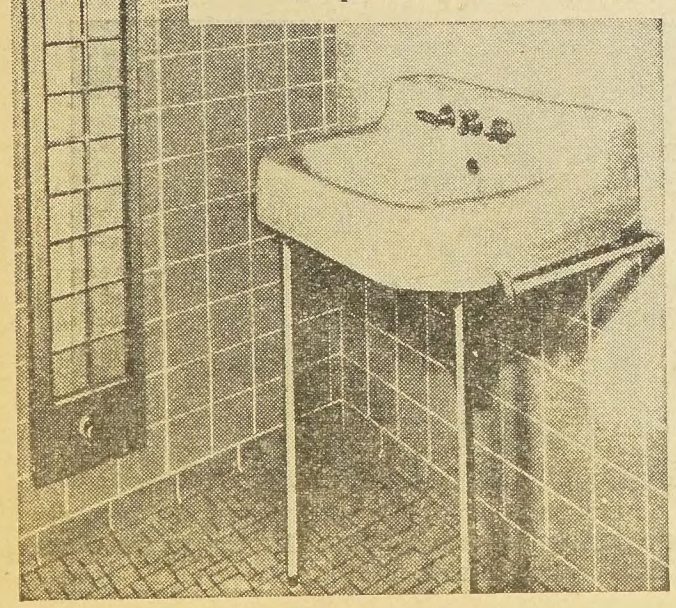
No Fuel Problems

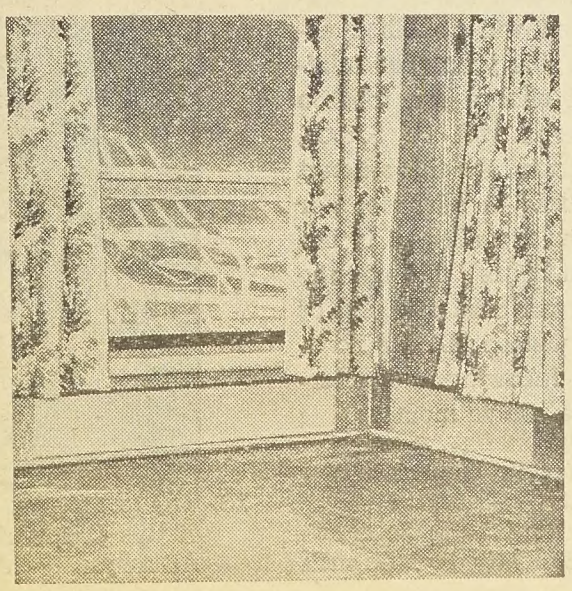
Electricity is completely safe, absolutely clean and always available. With electric heat you have no fumes, gases or flame. There is no danger of explosion or fire. The surface of the Radiant panels never becomes too hot to touch. There is no fuel dirt, dust, soot or smoke. Decorations stay clean and fresh-looking longer—a dollar and cents saving because your home won't need to be redecorated as frequently. With electric heat there are no uncertainties over fuel shortages, delayed deliveries, and even the chore of ordering fuel is eliminated. Electrcity is always on tap, at the flick of a switch or twist of a dial.

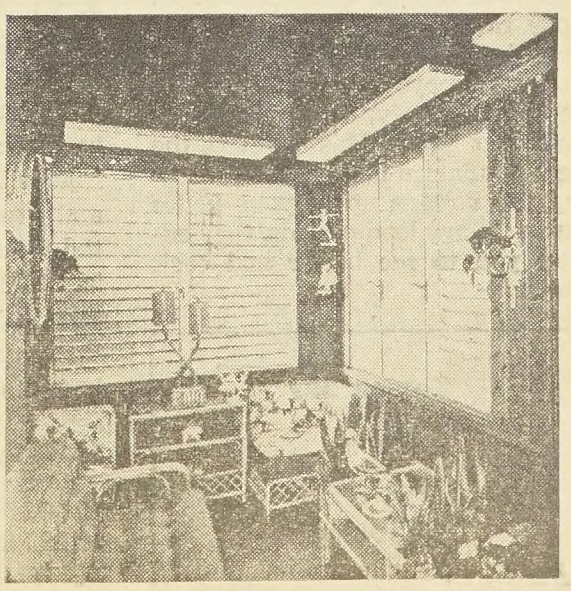
(Continued on Page 14)

Note: Central heating systems are being installed in more and more Carolina farm homes. To provide our readers with information about electric heat, we have prepared two articles—the one which appears here, designed to acquaint you with the radiant principle, and another, to appear in September, giving specifications and cost figures. Further information may be obtained from this magazine.

Photos below show types of panel heaters available: Bathroom heater (left) is adaptable to limited wall space; ceiling panels (center) do not take up valuable space, allow entire room to be designed for living; baseboard panels (right) are recess mounted and take the place of the usual baseboard. *Photos Courtesy Electo Glass Corp.*







Co-op News

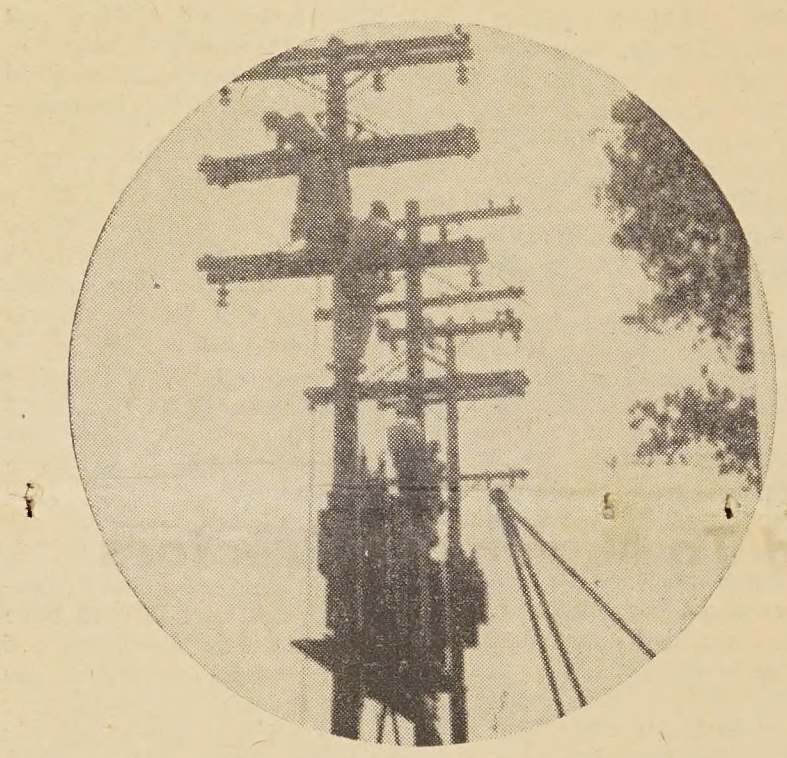
South River Electric Membership Corporation — DUNN, N. C.

New Voltage Regulators To Mean Better Service

Consumer's Voltage Remains Even During Peak Load Periods

What is a voltage regulator? Why is it needed? How does it improve your electric service?

Voltage means electrical pressure. It can be likened to the water pressure which makes the water flow out of your plumbing system. Did you ever notice that when you are running water out of just on faucet the pressure is strong? But when you open another faucet the pressure becomes less? When you open three or four faucets the water pressure drops considerably.



The analogy holds good with your electrical system. When very few members are using electricity, for example, at two or three o'clock in the morning, the voltage at your house will be very good. On the other hand at, say, 11:30 a. m., when ranges are in use, the voltage will be lower. This is where the voltage regulators your co-op is installing come into the picture.

As the load increases on your electrical system, and the voltage tends to fall lower, the regulators automatically increase your voltage just enough to compensate for the drop it takes. Thus, your voltage is kept substantially constant during heavy load periods as well as during light load periods.

If your voltage becomes too low, your range heats too slowly and your bulbs look a little yellow. It is very annoying to have a range cook too slowly, or to have insufficient lights. This is where the new regulators help you. By keeping the voltage up at your house during heavy load periods, they enable you to see better and cook better.

Remember Your Annual Meeting

Rates For Tobacco Barn Connections

The South River Electric Membership Corporation has three adopted rate schedules. They are Farm & Home rate, Commercial rate, and Seasonal rate. Tobacco barns are classified under the seasonal rate and will be billed according to it this year. The minimum annual charge for tobacco barns connected will be $18.00. Bills will be issued for this amount and are payable in advance. For the $18.00 you are allowed to use 225 kilowatt-hours during the year. All current used in excess of this amount will be billed accordingly to the following rate averaged over the twelve months:

1-25 kilowatts
@ 8c each (minimum $2.00)
25-50 kilowatts @ 5c each
50-200 kilowatts @ 2c each
200 & Over kilowatts @ 1½c each

Know Your Co-op

Cash Prizes To Be Awarded Winners Of This Co-op Contest
First Prize $5.00; Second Prize $2.50; Five Prizes $1.00 Each

To enter the contest simply copy the questions and select the correct answers. You must be a member of the Cooperative or a member of a family served by the cooperative to be eligible to enter. Winners in the contest will be published in the next issue of your Cooperative News. The first seven correct answers received in this office will be declared the winners. Mail your entry to the Cooperative News, Box 647, Dunn, N. C.

1. The owners of this cooperative are. .....
   A. The Government
   B. The REA
   C. You and your neighbors receiving electric service from this Corp.
2. Joe C. Howard is the .....
   A. Manager of the Corp.
   B. REA Field Representative.
   C. President of the Corp.
3. One 100 watt light bulb will consume .....
   A. 1 KWH each 10 hours of use.
   B. 1 KWH per week.
   C. 1 KWH each month.
4. The purpose of your Annual Meeting is to .....
   A. Get together and have fun and prizes.
   B. To elect directors for the coming year and transact any business that should come before the members.
   C. Try to reduce rates.
5. R. R. Edwards is the ..... of the Cooperative
   A. Lineman.
   B. Manager
   C. Bookkeeper.
6. Two hundred KWH of electricity in most instances will light the home, supply running water, wash clothes, cook and give refrigeration for one month. This 200 KWH of electricity costs the members..... .....per month.
   A. $10.00 per month.
   B. 9.40 per month.
   C. 6.25 per month.
7. Miss Rebekah Evans is the only lady that serves on your Board of Directors.
   A. True.
   B. False.
8. The Cooperative is now .....years old.
   A. 4
   B. 6
   C. 11
9. Your electric bill should be paid on or before the ....of the month.
   A. 10th
   B. 20th
   C. 15th

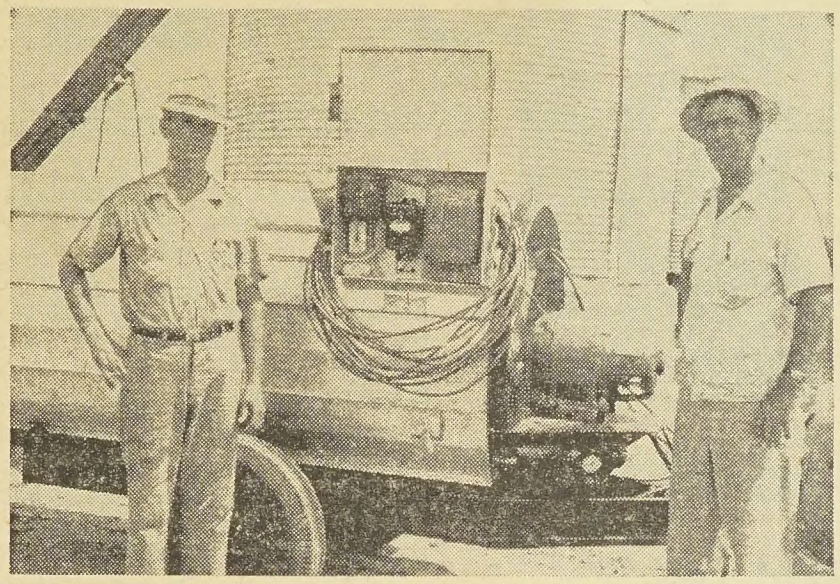
10. The group picture on this page shows a large group of the members of this Cooperative enjoying last year's Annual Meeting at the Dunn Armory. A. True B. False

Good Farm Management:

Gardners Install Drying Equipment

In North Carolina farmers have been asked to boost production to a level greater than any previously attained. They are asked to do this even though there are fewer farmers and farm workers. This means that farmers must produce larger quantities and better quality with less help The average farm in this state is about 67 acres and on this size farm the income is seriously threatened by increased labor costs or by inefficient production, harvesting and storage.

During 1951, North Carolina farmers produced 90,811,000 bushels of grain, according to Department of Agriculture reports. About four million bushels of this grain spoiled due to excess moisture. This loss cost our farmers over $6,500,000 in 1951.



Gardners Take Action

Two prominent farmers in our service area have taken steps to prevent such losses. Hugie and W. C. Gardner of Rt. 1, Wade were reared on a farm near Angier, where tobacco crops are the chief source of income. They came to the Wade community about five years ago with plans to raise cattle, hogs and grain. In general, their yields have been good, but they realize they have lost money on their grain because of excess moisture.

After doing considerable research, the Gardners decided that grain drying equipment would be a good investment. This summer they invested $1,900 in a drying system that will effectively dry wheat, corn, hay, barley, peanuts and many other grains.

The system is controlled by a thermostat and the blower fan is powered by a 5 h.p., single-phase electric motor. The burner uses fuel oil at the approximate rate of three gallons per hour. Electricity costs only about six cents per hour.

System Will Pay For Itself

The Gardners, who cultivate 80 acres of wheat, 40 acres of barley, and 70 acres of corn, believe their dryer will pay for itself in two or three years, and could easily return their investment in one real wet year.

They have not been able to keep accurate records this year because the weather has been unusually hot and dry. The moisture content of this year's grain was so low most of it could be stored without drying.

We think this is an excellent example of good farm management. These successful young farmers have set a precedent that undoubtedly will be followed by others.

Location Of Servicemen

Quite often our members are confused about who to call when they have an outage, particularly if it occurs at night or on a holiday. Below you will find the names of the servicemen in your area; call them when you have trouble, or call the co-op if the outage occurs during working hours. Make all calls collect.

The office of the co-op at Dunn is open from 8:00 a.m. until 5:00 p.m. Monday through Saturday. Call Dunn 4211. At night, or on Sunday and holidays call Fay Autry, Dunn 3607, or Charles Darden, Dunn 9134.

Members near Fayetteville, Stedman and Roseboro can call the office at Dunn, or J. W. Lockamy, Fayetteville 3-3321, or Ernest Freeman, Fayetteville 3-2017.

Members near Clinton, Faison and Newton Grove can call the office or F. B. Keith, Clinton 3367.

The earlier you call, the earlier power will be restored. Be sure, however, that it is an outage and not just your fuses.

Don't Forget to Read Your Meter

Co-op Earns Debt Service

July 22, 1952 the Rural Electrification Administration advised the co-op that certain services rendered in previous years would be discontinued. This meant that our record in area coverage, member education, managerial practices, and financial payment in the past satisfied them and that they, as our bankers were satisfied that we could look out for ourselves and pay back the money we had borrowed with interest. Their position in this respect is similar to that of a bank holding a farm mortgage. There are certain things about the farm which cannot be changed or sold without consulting the bank. When a mortgage has been partly paid, the holder knows his security is good and will allow certain changes in the property that would not have previously been considered.

To be classified in this group a co-op financed by the Rural Electrification Administration must have earned 100 per cent debt service for the past three years. Your board of directors is pleased to report that the South River Electric Membership Corporation earned their 1950 debt service by 155 per cent and in 1951 earned their debt service by 165 per cent. This year will be equally as good or better than 1951.

Annual Meeting Notes:

Committee Appointed To Nominate Directors

The method we use to nominate the directors of your co-op has often been embarrassing to our directors and questionable, probably, to some of our members. The by-laws provide that the directors appoint a nominating committee, not less than 30 days, or more than 60 days, before the annual meeting. Last year the nominating committee was appointed and each man was asked to appoint someone to serve with him. This gave a wider representation in the nomination of directors.

A nominating committee has been appointed earlier this year in order that you may contact them and make any recommendations that you think will be for the best interest of the cooperative. It is the duty of each member to see that his area is represented on the board of directors by the best person available. Those appointed to nominate directors this year are:

W. E. Peacock, Rt. 3 Four Oaks; Gerald Owen, Rt. 1 Roseboro; C. E. McCormick, Rt. 1 Broadway; Howard Clark, Rt. 7 Fayetteville; Raymond P. Royals, Rt. 1 Stedman; Jake Spell, Rt. 1 Autryville; Bynum Jackson, Rt. 1 Godwin and C. T. McCullen, Jr., Clinton.

If you know a member of the cooperative you think should be a director or continue to be a director, contact a member of the nominating committee and your request will be given careful consideration.

Most of the farmers in this section are in the middle of tobacco season. Quite a few have begun tobacco grading and preparing their leaf crop for the market. With harvest time just around the corner this gives us something to think about: ANNUAL MEETING TIME. In just a few months you will have an opportunity to come into town for the annual meeting to elect directors for 1953 and transact any business that should come before the cooperative. In the past we have tried to plan the type meeting you would enjoy. We appreciate the responsibility each and every one of you have taken in making these meetings successful.

As the big day approaches, we would like to hear from you about the type meeting you prefer and the weak points of last year's meeting. Be sure to read the next issue of this news letter for complete details of this year's annual meeting.

Co-op News Appears In Magazine

For some time now our members have been receiving the official REA co-op magazine *Carolina Farmer,* and our own co-op publication *Co-op News.* We have worked out an agreement with the editors of the magazine that will enable us to combine the two publications. Each month, this center section will carry local news of the type formerly published in the *News.*

We believe this arrangement will make both publications more interesting and valuable for you. Hope you like it.

South River
Electric Membership Corporation
P. O. Box 647 Phone 4211
Dunn, N. C.

DIRECTORS:
J. T. GEDDIE
L. A. HALL
L. D. HERRING
KYLE HARRINGTON
MONROE ADAMS

OFFICERS:
J. C. HOWARD, PRES.
KESLER BUTLER, V-PRES.
REBEKAH EVANS, SEC.
ROY V. TEW, TREAS.
HERMAN CLARK, ATTORNEY
R. R. EDWARDS, MGR.

Can I Dry Baled Hay?

To Get The Answer, We Watched A Demonstration In Columbus County. You Can.

This magazine has carried several articles this year about hay driers. The editors feel that the excellent results farmers have obtained from driers recommend them very highly. Many farmers, however, have asked about drying baled hay.

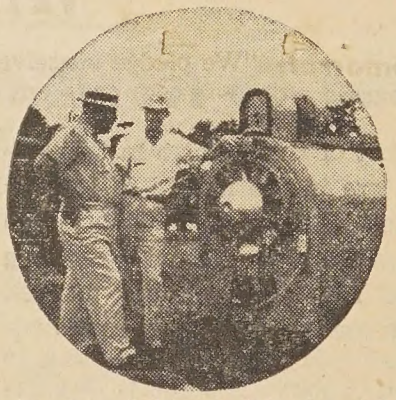
To answer their questions, we went to a demonstration this month in Columbus County. There, on the Lucian Gore farm, the Brunswick Electric Membership Corporation had built a platform in a lespedeza field and loaded it with seven tons of hay that had been cut and baled the day before. The hay contained forty per cent of its original moisture content when baled.

A portable crop drier was attached to one end of the platform and the bales were covered with a tarpaulin. The drying unit consisted of a fan 36 inches in diameter which was driven by a 5 h.p. electric motor. The fan forced air past a burner which warmed it to a temperature of 140 degrees F. The air was forced under the platform floor and up through the hay. The burner used fuel oil as a source of heat.

The drier had been in operation slightly more than 24 hours when we arrived, and a few of the bales were already perfectly dry. We were told that 20 tons of baled hay could be dried in this manner in 30-36 hours.

Spectators Impressed

The large crowd of neighboring farmers who had gathered for the demonstration was visibly impressed by the performance of the drier. The day was murky and



Lucian Gore (left) and Columbus County Agent Raper discuss dryer.

cloudy and one spectator remarked "If that thing will dry hay on a day like this, it'll work anytime."

Demonstrators pointed out that the machine was an all-crop drier, and would work equally well for grain. They also stressed that it is more desirable to install the drier in a building.

Buildings designed especially for drying have a floor made of sheet metal with small openings for the air to pass through. This drying floor is supported several inches above a concrete floor to allow air to pass under all sections of the drying space.

Advantages Of Drier

As compared with the ordinary forced air hay drier, this one has several advantages. The most important, of course, is that hay can be placed on the drier while containing more moisture. The heated air also dries hay faster and can be adapted more easily to grain drying.

The drier demonstrated on the Gore farm costs $1950, delivered. The cost of operation depends entirely on the cost of electricity and fuel oil, but in most localities will run around $2.50 per ton.

Another big advantage these portable units have is that several farmers can purchase one together, moving it from field to field as each needs it. This will make the drier more attractive to small farmers. Lucian Gore and three other farmers in Columbus County plan to do this.

We are collecting other information on portable driers and can give you the name of the distributor nearest you. Write The Editor, Carolina Farmer, Box 2854, Raleigh, N. C.

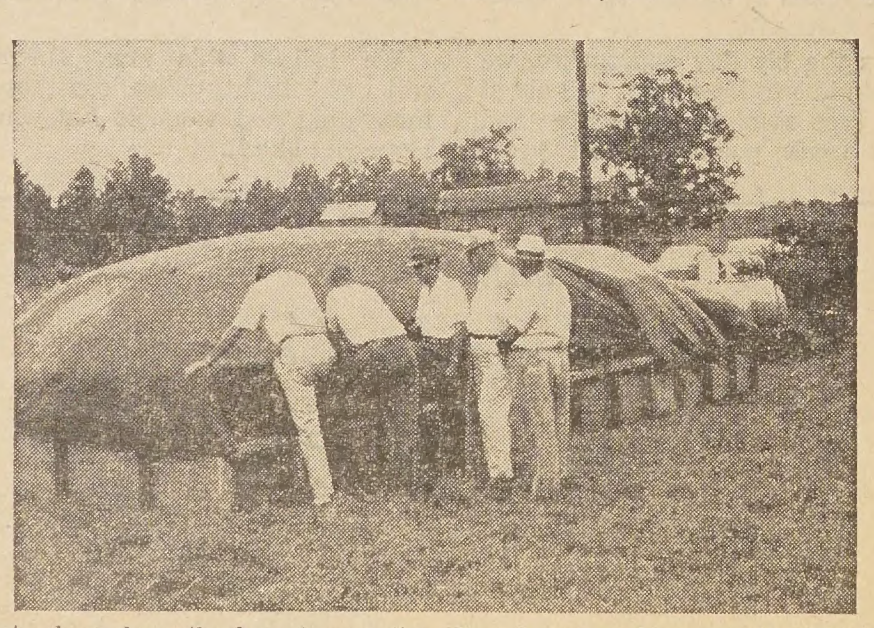


Photo above shows the dryer in operation. Heated air from blower at far right has passed through hay, billows the canvas covering.

Booklet On Milkhouse Equipment Available

A revised, 11-page edition of the booklet "Electricity in the Milkhouse" is now available from the Westinghouse Electric Corporation.

This popular booklet has been up dated to include the latest of electrical apparatus available for the farm milkhouse. It tells how to select the size and type of apparatus for milk cooling, water and protective and comfort heating, ventilating, and lighting. The advantages obtained from the installation of this equipment is discussed, and the usual questions on installation problems are well answered here.

The booklet also includes information on germicidal lamps, wiring and circuit protection, and running water systems. The specifications of each piece of equipment are given as well as accurate descriptions and photographs.

In keeping with the present nation-wide movement to improve the quality of milk and milk products, the booklet discusses the various features of the well equipped milkhouse that aid in the realization of this goal.

For a copy of this booklet, B-4320-B, write Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Box 2099, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

Television Can Kill— In Antenna Installation

"Death on the rooftop" is the latest catch phrase by the safety people all over the country. The accident rate has been steadily rising as TV antennas have gone up.

When TV sets first came on the market, the dealers made arrangements as part of the purchaser's contract for engineered installation. In fact, it was almost mandatory before a set could be sold.

In the past 18 months competition has become greater in this field. Originally handled by specialty appliance radio TV dealers, receivers are now also sold by department, novelty and appliance stores. In most of these mediums, trained engineering and installation service is lost with the set being sold with an outdoor antenna kit void of installation charges; a condition that seemed to appeal to the general public.

"Simple"—But Deadly

Some of the antenna kits were described as so simple to install that the average homeowner or high school boy could make the installation. Accidents began to occur. Sometimes installers fell off ladders and roofs and received burns and shock from electrical contacts.

When getting ready to install an antenna, the installer should look the area over for power lines and stay as far away from them as possible. With this same thought in mind, he should route the lead in wires from the antenna accordingly since the addition of a structure to a building may become a safety hazard if the job is not properly done.

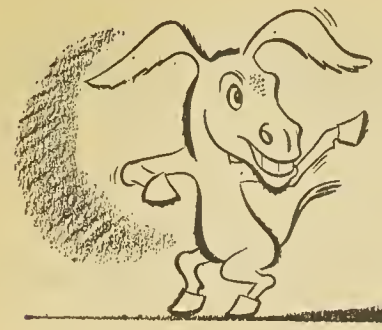
Legal restrictions have been set up in many parts of the country to insure the proper installation of television antennas and receivers. But you should play safe and do the job right, so that it will be safe and if you do have regulations in the state the installation will pass inspection.

The general run of antenna assemblies have been manufactured and designed to withstand stresses and strains from the weather elements and their coming down seems to be due to unsafe practice of the installer. Some of these failures are:

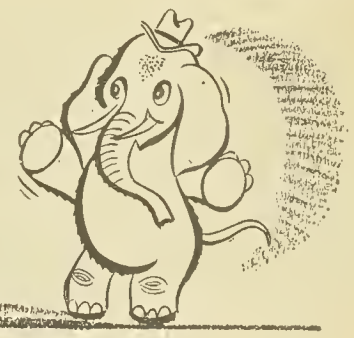
1. Adding extension for heights without considering where the aerial may strike on falling.
2. Lack of placing enough guy wires.
3. Failure to secure eye-bolts and other fixtures substantially into the roof structure.
4. Attempting to attach fixtures on chimney having loose brick work and crumbling mortar.

Installation Requires Skill

The installation of television antennas is no more hazardous than any other job requiring physical effort if the serviceman knows his job, gives it his full attention and uses common sense at all times. It is a job that requires a great deal of training and skill.



"and when Elected, We Propose to..."



CO-OPS AND REA

Democrat: "We will continue to fight to make electricity available to all rural homes, with adequate facilities for the generation and transmission of power. Through the rural telephone program we will provide the opportunity for every farm home to have this modern essential service. We pledge full support to these self-liquidating farm programs . . . we favor the acceleration . . . of transmission facilities to load centers for wider and more equitable distribution of electric energy at the lowest cost to the consumer with continuing preference to public agencies and REA Cooperatives . . . we will continue to support the sound development and growth of bona fide farm cooperatives and to protect them from punitive taxation."

Republican: "We support the principle of bona fide farmer-owned farmer-operated cooperatives and urge the further development of rural electrification and communication, with federally assisted production of power and facilities for distribution when these are not adequately available through private enterprise at fair rates."

CROP INSURANCE

Democrat: "Crop Insurance . . . has been created and developed under democratic administrations into a sound business operation. This program should be expanded, as rapidly as experience justifies, in order that its benefits may be made available to every farmer."

Republican: "Our program includes . . . voluntary self-supporting crop insurance. Where government action on perishable commodities is desirable, we recommend locally controlled marketing agreements and other voluntary methods."

PRICE SUPPORTS

Democrat: "We applaud the recent Congressional action in setting aside the 'sliding scale' for price support through 1954, and we will continue to protect the producers of basic agricultural commodities under the terms of a mandatory price support program at not less than ninety per cent of parity. We continue to advocate practical methods for extending price supports to other storables and to the producers of perishable commodities, which account for three-fourths of all farm income."

Republican: "We favor a farm program aimed at full parity prices for all farm products in the market place . . . our program should include commodity loans on all non-perishable products supported at the level necessary to maintain a balanced production. We do not believe in restrictions on the American farmer's ability to produce."

SOIL CONSERVATION

Democrat: "The soil resources of our country have been conserved and strengthened through the soil conservation service, the agricultural conservation service, the agricultural conservation program, the forestry and the research programs, with their incentives to increased production through sound conservation farming. These programs . . . must be continued and expanded.

Republican: "We support a constructive and expanded soil-conservation program administered through locally controlled local districts and which shall emphasize that payments shall be made for practices and improvements of a permanent nature."

FARM CREDIT

Democrat: "We have provided credit facilities for all agriculture, including means by which young men, veterans of military service, and farm tenants have been encouraged to become farmers and farm homeowners, and through which low-income farmers have been assisted in establishing self-sustaining and fully productive farm units. We will not waver in our efforts to provide such incentives."

Republican: "Our program includes . . . sufficient farm credit."

EDUCATION

Democrat: "We urge that federal contributions be made available to state and local units which adhere to basic minimum standards. The Federal government should not dictate or control educational policy. We pledge immediate consideration for those school systems which need further legislation to provide federal aid for new school construction, teachers' salaries and school maintenance and repair. . . . We will continue to encourage further development of vocational training which helps people acquire skills and technical knowledge so essential to production techniques."

Republican: "The tradition of popular education, tax supported and free to all, is strong with our people. The responsibility for sustaining this system of popular education has always rested upon the local communities and the states. We subscribe fully to this principle."

VETERANS

Democrat: "We pledge ourselves to continue and improve our national program of benefits for veterans and their families, to provide the best possible medical care and hospitalization for the disabled veteran and to help provide every veteran an opportunity to be a productive and responsible citizen with an assured place in the civilian community. We pledge ourselves to provide special housing aids to veterans and their families."

Republican: "We propose . . . that the aid and compensation given to veterans of previous wars be extended to veterans of the Korean conflict . . . that compensation be fairly and adequately adjusted to meet changes in the cost of living . . . that the Veteran's Administration be maintained as a single, independent agency in full charge of all veterans' affairs and that the Veteran's Administration manage veterans' affairs in an efficient, prompt and uniform manner."

CIVIL RIGHTS

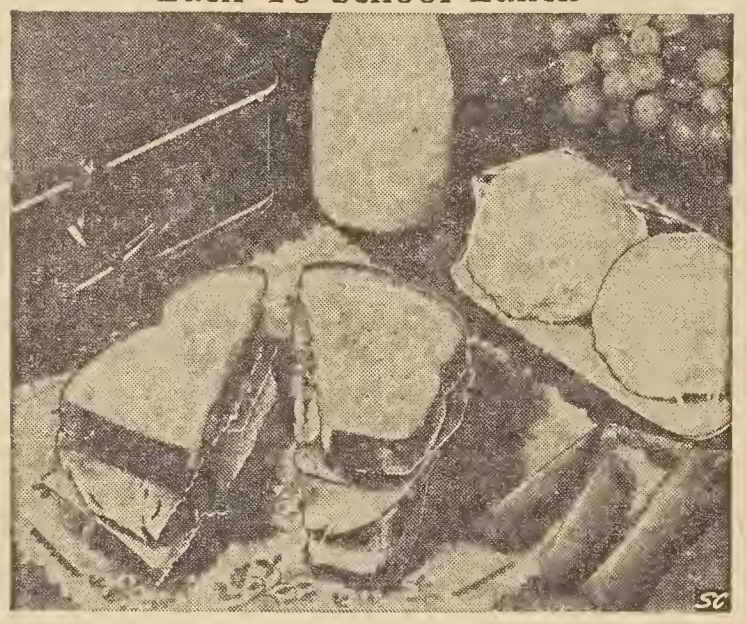
Democrat: " . . . We favor federal legislation effectively to secure these rights for everyone: (1) the right to equal opportunity for employment; (2) the right to security of persons; (3) the right to full and equal participation in the nation's political life, free from arbitrary restraints. We also favor legislation to perfect existing federal civil rights statutes and to strengthen the administrative machinery for the protection of civil rights."

Republican: "We believe that it is the primary responsibility of each state to order and control its own domestic institutions, and this power, reserved to the states, is essential to the maintenance of our federal republic. However, we believe that the Federal government should take supplemental action within its constitutional jurisdiction to oppose discrimination against race, religion or national origin."

Political platforms try to please everybody on every side of every issue. Here, ferreted out of the generalities and double talk, are quotes from the 1952 platform planks which most concern Carolina farmers. All you have to do is step right up and take your choice.

NORTH CAROLINA Homemakers' Page

Back To School Lunch



Lunches must provide their share of the day's needed nutrients, whether they are to be eaten at home, packed and carried, or eaten at the school cafeteria. The enriched bread sandwiches of ham and Swiss cheese are rich in proteins, vitamins and minerals, so needed in the school child's diet. With bakers' cupcakes, fruit and milk, a well-balanced diet is furnished, and one whose taste and eye appeal will make it popular eating with youngsters.

HEARTY HAM-SWISS CHEESE CLUB SANDWICH

12 slices enriched bread
¼ cup soft butter or margarine.
4 slices Swiss cheese
4 slices boiled or baked ham

Spread bread with butter. Place 1 slice of cheese on each of 4 slices of buttered enriched bread and cover with a second slice of enriched bread. Top each sandwich with 1 slice of ham and another slice of enriched bread.

Yield: 4 Hearty Ham-Swiss Cheese Club Sandwiches.

Daisy Coffee Cake

Here's a breakfast as inviting as summer sunshine! Chilled tomato juice is the eye-opener, followed by a light and spicy Daisy Coffee Cake and fried eggs with crisp bacon.

Pretend your family is "company" for Sunday brunch and surprise them with a many-petalled Daisy Coffee Cake you've created yourself.

Make this yeast coffee cake fragrant with cinnamon, a day ahead of time and then warm it just before serving. It's made from a basic sweet dough which will help you brush up on your kneading technique. Though the coffee cake looks intricate, the shaping comes easy. After cinnamon sugar is layered in the dough, cut spokes from the circle of dough and twist each one, two or three times.

Daisy Coffee Cake makes a happy addition to the picnic hamper. Since it costs but a quarter to make, it's a thrifty way to satisfy out-of-door appetites. For many of your summer picnics, of course, you'll find it more convenient to drop by your baker for coffee cakes, sandwich bread and desserts.

Score enriched coffee cakes and breads high in your menu planning, not only for appetite appeal but for good nutrition as well. They provide protein, three B-vitamins and food iron for good health.

DAISY COFFEE CAKE

1 package yeast, compressed or dry
¼ cup water (lukewarm for compressed yeast, warm for dry)
½ cup milk
¼ cup sugar
1 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons shortening
2½ cups sifted enriched flour (about)
1 egg
2 tablespoons melted butter or margarine
¼ cup cinnamon sugar
Confectioners' sugar icing

Soften yeast in water. Scald milk. Add sugar, salt and shortening. Cool to lukewarm. Add flour to make a thick batter. Mix well. Add softened yeast and egg. Beat well. Add enough more flour to make a soft dough. Turn out on lightly floured board or pastry cloth and knead until smooth and satiny. Place in greased bowl. Cover and let rise in warm place until doubled (about 1½ hours). When light, punch down. Let rest 10 minutes. Roll out to square about ¼ inch thick. Brush one half with butter or margarine and sprinkle with cinnamon sugar. Fold over. Brush with butter or margarine and sprinkle with cinnamon sugar and fold over again. Roll out to circle about 12 inches in diameter. Place on greased baking sheet. With scissors or sharp knife cut to within 1 inch of center making about 16 pie-shaped pieces. Turn each piece over two or three times to make twists. Let rise until doubled (about 45 minutes). Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) about 20 minutes. When cool brush with confectioners' sugar icing, if desired.

Makes 1 coffee cake.

Shallow Built-in Drawers Keep Linens Fresh

For easier housekeeping, a battery of shallow built-in drawers may be introduced into any entrance-wide closet. The drawers classify the linens and keep them neatly pressed. Some are assigned to pillow cases and other to sheets, guest towels, face cloths and so on.

If the closet is near the dining room, the drawers can be used similarly for table and kitchen linens.

Drawer dimensions depend on the size of the closet, which should be only as wide as the door for best use of space. Be sure to leave clearance for the drawers when the closet door is wide open.

Drawers are held in place and operate on two side walls made of lumber. No backing is required at the far wall. Framework on the two sides are 1 by 4-inch uprights to which are screwed horizontal drawer slides. Filler blocks of hardboard are fastened to the back side of the slides between the uprights to form an unbroken guide for the drawers.

Each drawer slides between 1 by 4-inch wood pieces screwed horizontally on the uprights. Distance from the bottom of one drawer to the bottom of another is determined by the depth of the drawer. For example a deeper drawer would be needed for bath towels than for linen.

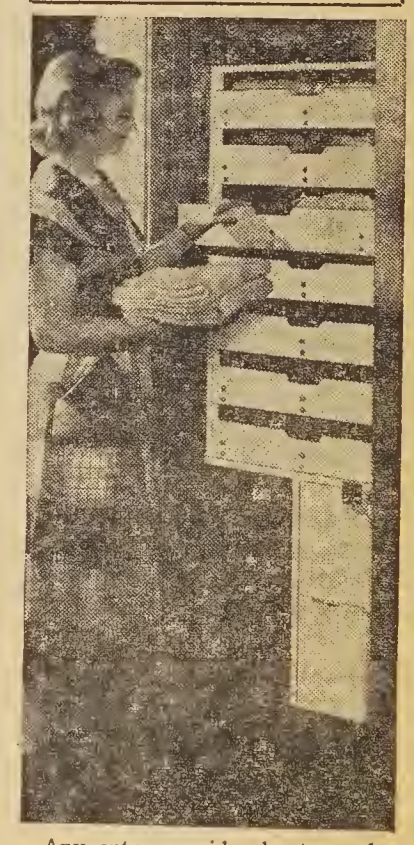
Side are nailed to the closet wall studs after the introduction of required shims. The drawers should fit rather loosely so there will be no binding.

The drawers are constructed of 1 by 2-inch wood strips, nailed together with butt joints, and Masonite 3/16" tempered Presdwood, nailed to the bottom with 1½" finishing nails. The dust-protectors on the front of the drawers serve also as pulls. They, too, are tempered hardboard. Six 1-inch screws are used to fasten the pulls to the drawers.

The installation may be left undecorated, as the dark brown color of the Presdwood is attractive, or the pulls may be primed and enameled.

For a free plan showing how to make this battery of linen drawers, write THE CAROLINA FARMER, Box 2854, Raleigh, N. C.

WRINKLE-PROOF



Any entrance-wide closet can be equipped with a battery of shallow drawers which permit the homemaker to store linens without wrinkling. Items can be classified, too. Drawers have bottoms of smooth, splinter-free Masonite Presdwood.

The Farmer's Daughter — Goes To College

By Becky Rivers

"WHAT," you protest, "dare you mention school so soon—with all those lovely, lazy days still ahead of us?" But, my sweet, check your calendar again; those lazy days are numbered—and, though it seems only yesterday that you sang "Auld Lang Syne" to the high school and began your vacation, old Father Time has again caught you short, and fall is just around the corner.

Perhaps you're approaching this fall with mingled feelings—regret, nostalgia, excitement. For this fall begins a new era in your life—you're going to college! Preparations for this new adventure are manifold. Questions are boundless: "What clothes will I need?"—"Will I be popular?"—"Should I take my radio?"—"Who will help with my problems?"—And the most perplexing question of all: "How shall I begin to get ready?"

Are you having trouble deciding about your clothes? I anticipated you would, so I spent several days scurrying around a college campus to talk with pretty co-eds concerning your needs, and they were most helpful. During one coke session in a college book store, a college senior of my acquaintance told me that one big fault in packing for college is the false notion that one must have **quantity** in luggage—the more the better.

Advises my friend (who's had four years to learn: "Its not the size of the bag, but the contents that count." From very fruitful conversations with these sweet young things, I have been able to sketch a basic pattern for the budget-wise Freshman. Maybe these suggestions will clear your befuddled mind and send you to more profitable action.

Start with the little things first. Gather in a good supply of undies—nylons to dry quickly. Plug in Mom's electric sewing machine and stitch yourself three pairs of cotton p.j.'s (Fancy silks and satins aren't nearly so popular in the dormitory as you might think, and cottons will last you well into your second session.) As for a robe, I suggest (if you're really hep with the needle) you make a couple of short robes to match your p.j.'s. They make nice lounging ensembles, and the short robes are so much more practical than long housecoats.

Incidentally, the gay patterns on feed bags would make very attractive pajama-robe sets, and think how painless this would be to your budget! They are life-savers for your clothes and enhance that "well-groomed" appearance.

Skirts, Sweaters Still Basic Uniform

My hen sessions with college girls confirm that skirts and sweaters are still the basic uniform. Take a good inventory of your high school skirts. Chances are you'll find that you have a good supply and can brighten them with new sweaters or weskits. If you're shopping for new skirts, I am told that a grey skirt is a must—so practical, as it can be worn with so many colors.

The more sweaters you can have, the better! A pretty blonde senior told me recently that one should, by all means, have one white sweater. Take along a few blouses for changes from the skirt and sweater diet—and don't forget a jacket to top them for class wear. As for school shoes, the best bet seems to be grey, suede loafers.

One suit, if possible, is a good bet, but be wise in your choice of material and color. My pet is the brown (or whatever color you prefer) gabardine, which is a campus comfy with sports blouses or sweaters and loafers, and a charmer when "dressed up" with dressy blouses, rhinestone clips, an dress shoes.

The Black Dress—A Must

My poll resulted in a unanimous vote for the good, simple black dress as your basic best. Remember that attractive clips, frothy white collars, and flowers can completely change the appearance of these dresses. To perfect your ensemble, take along a pair of black suede opera pumps and a pair of those lucious black-heeled hose. A small black suede bag is charming, and it, too, can be enhanced by rhinestones or flowers. And don't forget that such a costume is never complete without gloves.

You'd best take along one hat (young things don't seem to wear them too much). Veils alone, or dressed with flowers, glamorize your coiffuer and flatter your eyes.

When you're looking for the winter coat, choose one that can be "dressed" or "undressed." Personally, I think the new cinammon shade is wonderful with any color and becoming to most types.

Frilly Formals and Glamorous Gowns

And now to dreamy formals. If the budget permits two formals, I suggest a taffeta off-the-shoulder (taffetas can be made over so easily), and a ballerina-length net. Should the budget scream at the prospects of two formals, I believe the taffeta is the more practical. Don't worry too much about an evening wrap. White stoles are lovely, and nothing is more attractive than jeweled cardigan.

Can you work from these? As for supplies, don't forget a good supply of bobby pins, shampoo, a well-equipped sewing kit, and a shoeshine kit.

Packing Problems

When you're ready to pack, arm yourself with stacks of tissue paper, and practice using your space efficiently. You'll probably be doing lots of packing from now on. Your shoes will pack best if you dig out some old anklets and make stokinettes for them. Don't forget to take your cosmetic bottles, to prevent their spilling over your pretties.

Your college has probably sent you a catalogue advising you that you are to furnish certain things for your room. As for spreads, drapes and rugs, better wait until you arrive and consult your roommate. Together you can make plans for your new home.

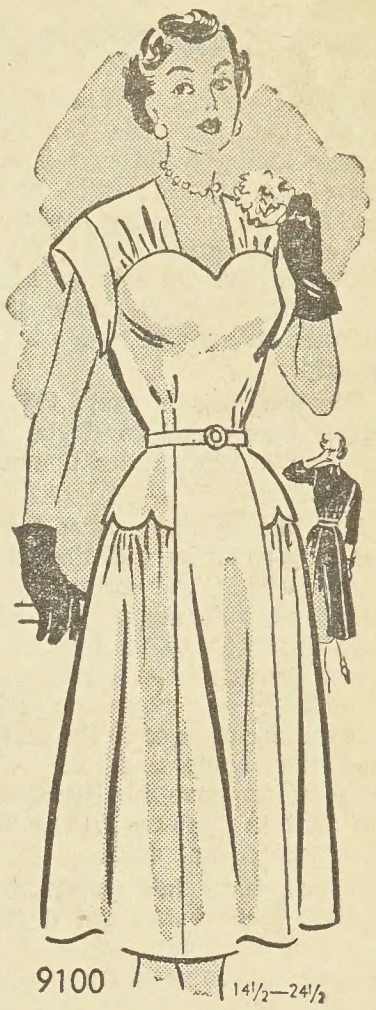
Just Be You

Get those butterflies out of your stomach at the prospect of meeting new people. Just be you and everyone will love you. Curb your selfish inclinations, for you'll have lots of sharing to do now. Friendliness is the campus calling card.

Study hard this year, my sweet, for a house built on a good foundation is hard to shake. Take advantage of extra-curricular activities, for each activity will form a new group of friends for you. However, don't over-do the activity program. Pick the clubs that most interest you and let the others go.

You'll find new rules to live by—live by them. They may seem silly to you, but they were made by people who know better than you what's good for you. You'll be assigned a counselor from the faculty. Remember that he is your friend.

Oh, lest I forget the most important advice of all — have a wonderful time.



FORMULA FOR FLATTERY! Take a simple dress, add soft gathers at shoulders and lower hipline! Result—a taller, slimmer-looking you! *Take notice too:* this is a Half-Size Style! Designed to your measurements—no alteration worries. It fits!

Pattern 9100: Half-Sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. Size 16½ takes 3½ yards 39-inch fabric.

HERE'S YOUR OPPORTUNITY to have a new *outfit* in the *best* fabric! Weskit and skirt each take only ONE yard of 54-inch in any of these sizes—12, 14, 16, 18, 20. And *fashion*—just look at the smooth lines of that weskit—at the pen-slim, pin-neat skirt. Pick out your favorite wool or 54-inch wool mixture and send for Pattern 9387 today!

THIS IS A TWO-PIECER! You can wear these handsome separates together as the smartest casual you ever had, or with other separates to give *them* the brand new-season look! The blouse has the two sleeve versions shown, or a tiny cap sleeve!

Pattern 4630 in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20; 40. Size 16 blouse 1⅞ yards 35-inch, skirt 2 yards 54-inch.

Send THIRTY CENTS (in coins) for each pattern to: Carolina Farmer, 222, Pattern Dept., 232 W. 18th St., New York 11, N. Y.

So You Need Another Circuit?

Lots of farm families have found that the new Christmas toaster and percolator, the addition of the upstairs radio or the new freezer, or water heaters in the chicken house, are just too much for the old wiring. Lights dim when the refrigerator starts up, fuses blow out or circuit breakers trip.

The diagnosis is easy; the circuit is overloaded. And the prescription is obvious; add another circuit.

But, like so many other things, this may be easier said than done. If the wiring was originally installed with foresight, the wires from the meter to the fuse box or circuit breaker have ample capacity and there is room for adding another circuit or so to the present protective equipment. But since more of us have hindsight than foresight, in most cases these ideal conditions do not exist.

If you have inadequate-wiring trouble, you'd better get it fixed. Overloaded circuits make it impossible for your appliances to provide service, they waste electricity, and they even constitute a fire hazard.

The first thing to do is to have a competent electrician look over your present wiring to tell you what you need. He will advise not only the minimum remedy to cure your present trouble, but also tell you what other changes would be advisable now to save you the same trouble and additional expense later.

The first thing he will check will be the service entrance and feeder equipment. If this doesn't have enough capacity nothing you do to the rest of the wiring will help much. But in most co-ops the member doesn't have to pay for changes here.

From here on the bill always goes to the farmer.

Next your wireman will look at the protective equipment—the fuse box or circuit breaker. If it has space for adding another circuit or so, the new installation is simple. But if it doesn't, you will have to add another unit, or replace you present equipment with one somewhat larger. It may be that your specialist's recommendation will be to replace your small fuse box with a larger, more convenient circuit breaker.

Then comes the installation of new wires. Sometimes the present circuits can be divided, with no new outlets. In other cases you may want to add new outlets, so you can use your equipment in a more convenient or more efficient location. If you do that, be sure you don't immediately substitute some other appliance at the old outlet, as this will again overload the circuit.

It is important to let your co-op know about your wiring difficulties. If you have the services of a power-use adviser available, he or she may help your wireman design the changes so that your wiring will be adequate for years to come. Then, as you add new appliances and equipment in the future, notice to the co-op of that fact will let the co-op keep its facilities ahead of you.

Radiant Heat

(Continued from Page 7)

In order to understand the advantages of radiant heat, some of the old conceptions about heating must be "unlearned." It helps to recall that there are three methods of heating:

(1) Conduction, which is illustrated by holding a rod into an open flame. The heat travels from one molecule to the next and the entire rod becomes warmed.

(2) Convection, which is the method used in conventional heating systems. Air next to a heated radiator becomes warmed, rises and is replaced by cold air, thus circulation is set up in the room. This leads to the general belief that heat rises; however it does not. It is the heated air that rises.

(3) Radiation which is best illustrated by the sun. Heat energy waves from the sun travel through the air without turning into heat until they strike an object. For example, you've no doubt seen the picture of the skier in Sun Valley clad in bathing suit and perfectly comfortable even though standing in snow in sub-freezing temperatures. It was the direct radiant infra-red waves from the sun which kept her warm.

Radiant heat panels operate in the same way. People and things in the room feel the heat rays directly. You are comfortable in lower air temperatures than the usual 72°. There is no waiting for all the air in the room to be warmed before occupants are comfortable, no drafty circulations of the air, and floors are always warm and safe for the baby to play on. There is no accumulation of heat at the ceiling, and anly a 2° variation in temperature from floor to ceiling level.

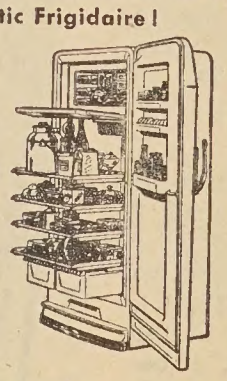
Easily Installed

Radiant heat panels, which are quickly and easily installed by an electrician, require absolutely no maintenance or service. Once the thermostat dial is set, operation is completely automatic. The panels have no moving parts to ever wear out or be replaced. The heating element is guaranteed by the manufacturer.

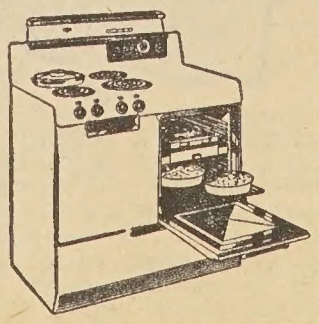
Buying A Food Freezer?
Check Your A-B-C's First!

All the shelves roll out in the new Cycla-matic Frigidaire!

The new Cycla-matic Frigidaire — food freezer-refrigerator combination — gives you new Roll-to-You shelves that put all your food at your finger tips . . . a sealed-off completely insulated food freezer... new heatless Automatic Defrosting in the refrigerator and new Levelcold.



Bake and broil . . . same time — same oven!



Famous Frigidaire "Wonder Oven" Electric Range gives you the luxury of double-oven cooking in a moderately priced single-oven range. Two complete ovens let you pair up any number of baking, roasting and broiling combinations—or, they become one huge oven in a twinkling.

A Check the *Construction*—Frigidaire Food Freezers are the most rugged you can buy. Can't buckle or warp, even when loaded with hundreds of pounds of food. Frigidaire's sealed tight cabinet construction locks cold in, heat and moist air out. Wrap-around freezing coils on all sides *and* bottom insure complete protection for frozen foods.

B Check the *Insulation*—Frigidaire fibrous glass insulation, expertly packed on all sides, top and bottom, is thick, efficient and completely sealed against moisture. Assures a safe, low temperature with minimum operation of cooling mechanism.

C Check the *Cold-making power*—Only Frigidaire Food Freezers are powered by the Meter-Miser . . . same unit that powers millions of Frigidaire Refrigerators. Simplest cold-maker ever built—it provides reserve power for extra safety in extra-hot weather.

Visit Your FRIGIDAIRE Dealer's Showroom

There's a Frigidaire Dealer near you. See him next time you're in town. Or write Frigidaire Division of General Motors, Dayton 1, O.

FRIGIDAIRE Home Appliances

Refrigerators • Electric Ranges • Automatic Clothes Dryer
Food Freezers • Automatic Washer • Electric Water Heaters
Electric Dehumidifier • Electric Ironer • Air Conditioners

Washington Report

(Continued from Page 2)

in shelving the reappointment of Thomas C. Buchanan to the Federal Power Commission, President Truman gave him an interim appointment as chairman. He will serve until after next January.

Although no record is available it has been asumed by well informed sources that the four Senators who voted to act on the nomiuation were: Warren Magnuson (Wash.), Edwin Johnson (Colo.), Brien McMahon (Conn.), and Charles Tobey (N. H.), and the nine who voted against acting on the appointment were: Senators Lyndon Johnson (Tex.), Herbert O'Connor (Md.), Lester Hunt (Wyo.), Homer Capehart (Ind.), John Bricker (Ohio), John Williams (Del.), James Kem (Mo.), Owen Brewster (Me.), and Ernest McFarland (Ariz.).

Clyde T. Ellis, NRECA executive manager, in testifying in favor of the appointment expressed the view that while NRECA has not been pleased by all of Buchanan's decisions, he "has been generally fair and a capable commissioner."

Opposing the appointment were David Dunlap, attorney for the Pennsylvania Utility Association, who said Buchanan was "an advocate of a cause and not impartial" when he had served on the Pennsylvania Utility Commission, and Jeff Robertson, chairman, Kansas Corporation Commission, who objected to the second term appointment of Buchanan, saying, "I personally resent the attitude and statements of (Buchanan) during the course of the (Kansas gas case)."

Buchanan was named to the commission in 1948 after a career in public utility regulation in Pennsylvania. He had been approved by a three-man subcommittee before confirmation of his appointment was stymied by the whole committee. His regualr term expired on June 22.

Marshall to Morehead

(Continued from Page 2)

ably be resumed, however, although co-op officials have not indicated what their next step will be.

Below, in graph form, we present the voting records of Tarheel Senators and Congressmen on Rural Electrification legislation, including related Federal wholesale power and telephone proposals. The bars on the graph indicate the percentage of favorable votes these gentlemen had cast through 1951. We did not forget to make a bar for Senator Smith and Congressmen W. W. Jones and Chatham. They just forgot to cast any votes favorable to the REA program.

Your Community

(Continued from Page 6)

complish a great deal if you do nothing more than some of the face-lifting the young people will want: get more of the houses painted, plant a few flowers, get torn down that old building that has been leaning for decades, convince local stores to brighten up a bit.

All of these things are important. All will contribute to making your community a better place There will be, however, tougher jobs that must be done if you are to do a truly successful job in building the community in which the young people want to invest their futures. No one who does not know your community intimately, no one who does not get answers directly from the young people can predict what these harder tasks will be. Involving economic forces and investment of money, they will require cooperation and gumption through well-organized community efforts.

In succeeding articles methods successfully used by other communities to get the necessary combined strength for these tasks will be covered.

Randolph Meeting

(Continued from Page 3)

A host of free prizes, including electric appliances and 50 pairs of nylon hosiery were awarded in drawings. Thomas Cheek, route 2 Bennett, won the electric range donated by the cooperative.

Nine members were elected to serve on the board of directors for the coming year (see cover).

THE CAROLINA FARMER

Presents a New Service For Its Readers

The

RURAL EXCHANGE

To help you

Buy, Sell, Swap, or Borrow

Every farmer is a trader—has to be to get along. Every farmer has equipment, livestock, furniture, tools and other items he no longer uses and would like to sell or trade. Somewhere in North Carolina another farmer needs the same items. The problem is to get the two together. We propose to do this through the **Rural Exchange** section.

Figure out the proposition you want to make and use the handy order form below to send it in. Typical ads might read like these:

FOR SALE—118-acre dairy farm. Good Condition. Possession now. Write Joe Doe, Somewhere, N. C.

FOR SALE—20 Hereford bulls. Also heifers. Write Joe Doe, Somewhere, N. C.

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE TO MAKE A TRADE WITH ONE OF THE 200,000 FARMERS AND HOMEMAKERS WHO READ THE CAROLINA FARMER EACH MONTH. SEND YOUR ORDER NOW.

Rates Below For CO-OP MEMBERS ONLY!

Tear Off and Mail Promptly

USE THIS HANDY FORM

PLEASE PRINT CAREFULLY

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20

Figure out the proposition you want to make, whether it is something you want to buy, sell or swap.

Write the words in the spaces above. If you fill all the spaces that will be 20 words. **Price for 20 words (or less) is $1.00 for each time you want your ad run.**

If your message takes more than 20 words, add 5 cents for each additional word. Remember, each initial or group of figures count as one word. (Don't forget to count your name and address in the ad.)

Perhaps you will want your proposition to appear in more than one issue. If so, just multiply the total by the number of issues you wish to order (a $1.00 ad for three issues would be $3.00.)

Fill in your name and address below, attach correct amount for ad and mail to **RURAL EXCHANGE, The Carolina Farmer, Box 2854, Raleigh, N. C. Your ad will appear in the earliest issue possible.**

★ ★ ★ ★

Please publish above ad in **THE CAROLINA FARMER** beginning with earlicst possible issue. (Payment must accompany ad. If you send check or money order, make payable to **THE CAROLINA FARMER.**)

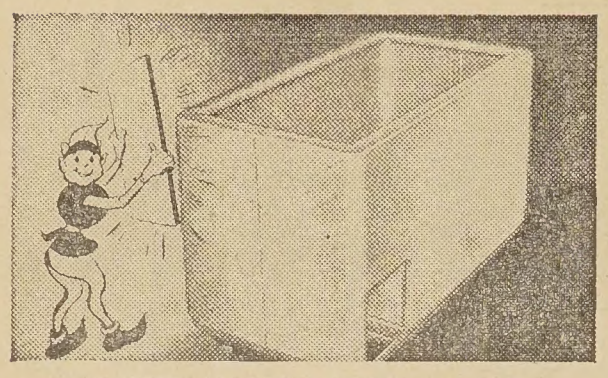
YOUR NAME .....

YOUR ADDRESS .....

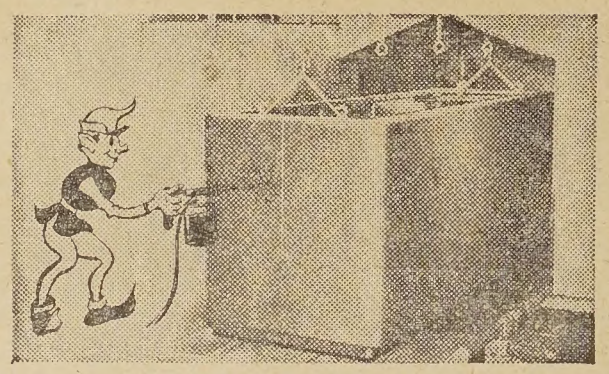
REA Co-op Member?.....(Note: This Special Rate of 5 cents a word applies only to N. C. REA co-op members and their families. Non-REA co-op members rate, 10 cents a word.

Tear Off and Mail Promptly

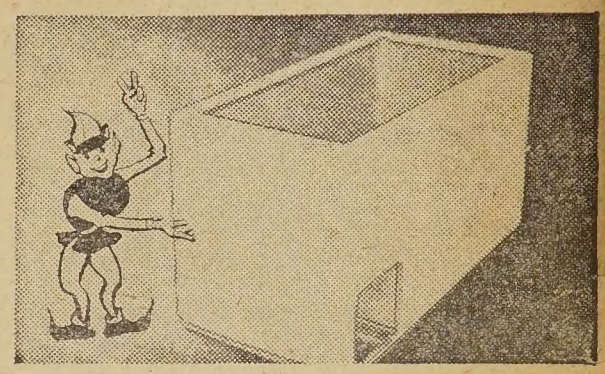
6 REASONS WHY A KELVINATOR IS A BETTER FREEZER FOR YOUR FARM!



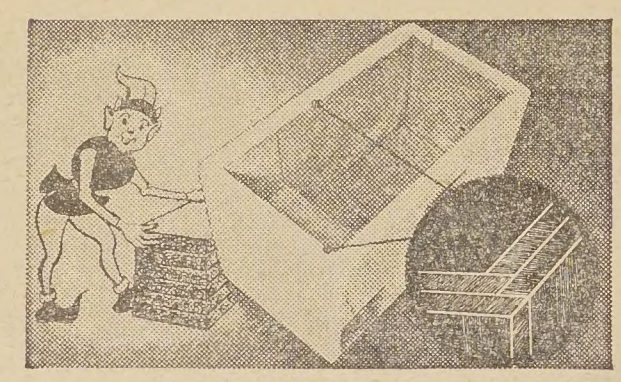
1. BETTER MATERIALS! Every Kelvinator Freezer is made of galvanized, bonderized, heavier-gauge steel. Kelvinator freezers are built for long years of dependable, care-free service.



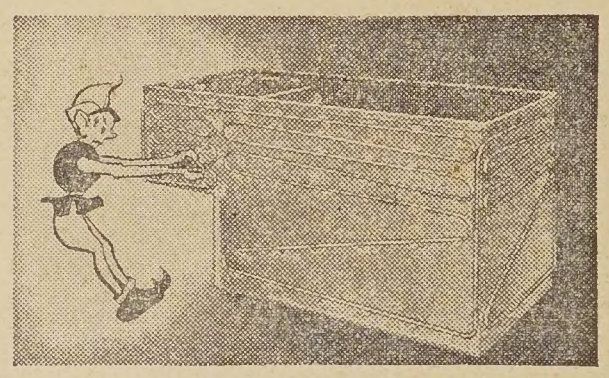
2. RUSTPROOFED, MOISTURE-PROOFED! Inside and out, a Kelvinator is protected against both rust and moisture. Moist vapor can't get into the insulation . . . it's completely sealed.



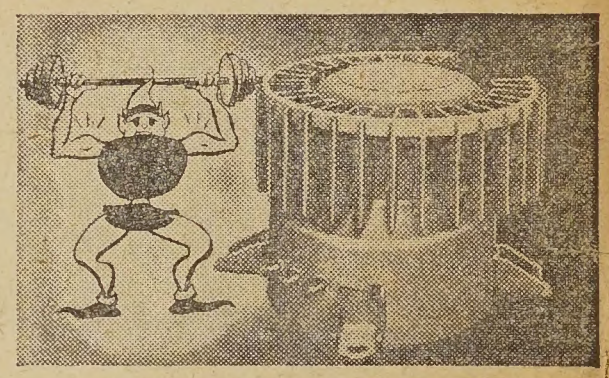
3. BETTER FINISHES! Long-lasting exterior of Kelvinator freezers is assured by not one, but two coats, of non-chipping Permalux, baked-on. Baked-on aluminum finish protects the inside.



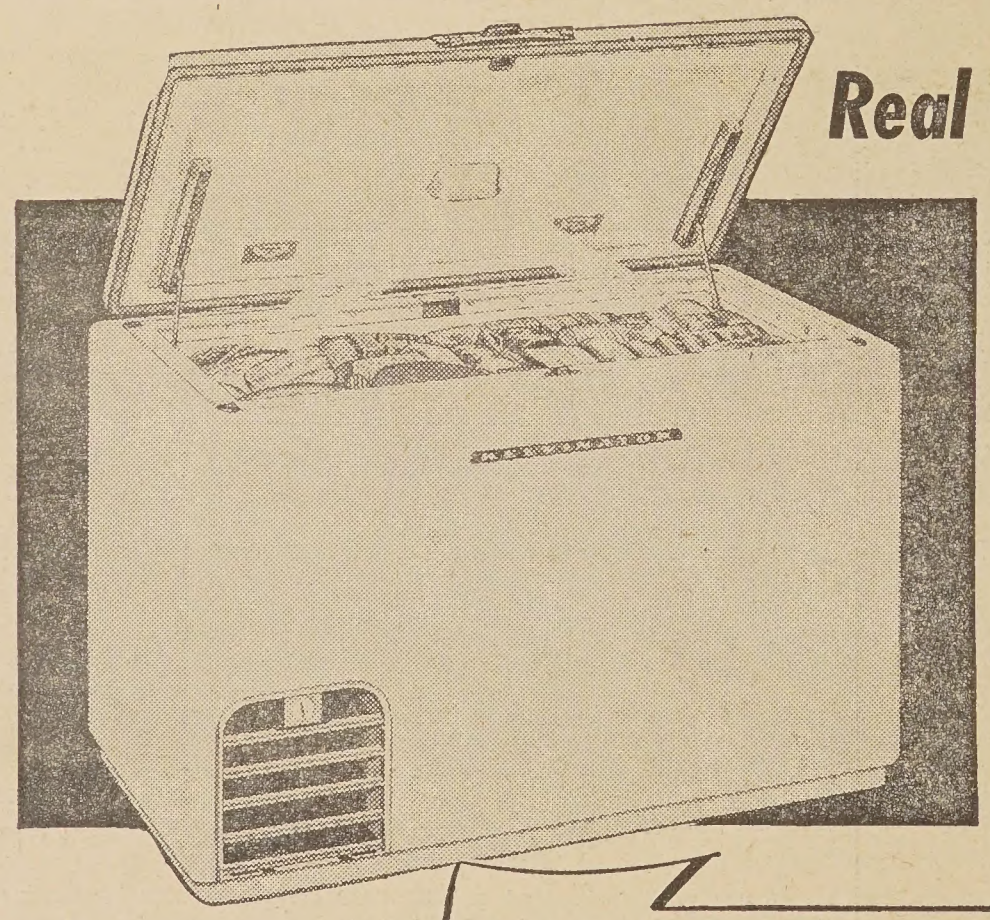
4. EXTRA INSULATION! All Kelvinator freezers are insulated with Fiberglas in double layers with overlapping joints to eliminate all possibility of heat or cold seepage. And there's extra insulation at the base of the cabinet.



5. METAL TO METAL CONTACT! In Kelvinator Freezers, the refrigerant tubing is metal-sealed to the liner for maximum cold transfer and constant low temperatures throughout the entire interior of the cabinet.



6. POLARSPHERE DEPENDABILITY! The Kelvinator Polarsphere cold-maker has an unmatched service record among all low-temperature cabinet mechanisms. It is world-famous for dependable performance!



Real advantages in your home

- Freezing coils on 4 walls assure uniform low temperature . . . separate fast freezing compartment.
- Table-top height provides another work surface in your kitchen.
- Interior floodlight automatically illuminates interior when lid is lifted.
- Lid is counterbalanced to open easily . . . to stay up as wanted.
- Permalux finish is as tough as it's beautiful . . . will stay beautiful for years.

4 SIZES—6, 9, 13 and 20 cu. ft.

FREEZER ILLUSTRATED: Kelvinator Model FR-133. Big 13 cubic foot capacity in smallest floor space. Safe-stores 455 pounds of frozen foods. Special high-speed freezing section. Operates at sub-zero temperature. Handy "Pastri-Rack" affords special protection for pies, cakes, etc. Extra-large, additional storage basket. Counterbalanced lid with lock. Power by the famous, money-saving Kelvinator Polarsphere. Five-Year Protection Plan. Get this Kelvinator in time for harvest time—and save!

THERE IS A BETTER FREEZER FOR FARM HOMES . . . IT'S **Kelvinator**

Division of Nash-Kelvinator Corporation, Detroit 32, Michigan